

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE TWO CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 158

LAST EDITION

RADICALS TAKE OVER FORTRESS OF KRONSTADT

Local Committee Assumes Control—Serious Labor Situation in Petrograd—Russian Army Favors an Offensive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—A breach has occurred between the Provisional Government and the Kronstadt local committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The latter have decided by 210 votes to 40 to assume control at Kronstadt, to remove the representatives of the Provisional Government and to carry on relations with Petrograd and the rest of Russia only through the Petrograd committee.

M. Perevzheff, Minister of Justice, acting on behalf of the Government, has already communicated with the Kronstadt committee through the Petrograd committee in an effort to induce them to reconsider their action. The Kronstadt Socialists were apparently influenced in coming to their decision by the Socialist Maximists, who went especially from Petrograd for the meeting.

Meantime, the dispute which had sprung up between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Admiral Kolchak, commanding the Black Sea fleet, and which the council in a communiqué attributed to a misunderstanding, has been settled. Admiral Kolchak retaining his command.

In Petrograd itself, a serious labor situation is developing, as the workers in over 100 of Petrograd's largest factories have decided to strike or at least to adhere strictly to the letter of regulations which would be sufficient to paralyze output. Each factory will decide for itself its own method and time. The demands of the workers include a six-hour day and a minimum wage for women of 150 roubles per month.

As against all this, there are signs that an offensive feeling is reawakening in the Russian Army, although many sections of opinion, which would favor an offensive, are insistent that the Allies shall first agree to the "no annexations and no indemnities" formula. On the Riga front, however, there is already vigorous Russian artillery action and other signs of activity, while the delegates of General Brusilov's army at the other end of the line have unanimously demanded an immediate offensive campaign.

Kronstadt, which lies on the island of Kotlin, near the head of the Gulf of Finland, is the chief naval station of the Russian fleet in the northern seas and the seat of the Russian Admiralty. It is strongly fortified, and lying some 20 miles due west of Petrograd, it guards the approaches to the Russian capital. Kronstadt has always been a place of strength, but its modern defenses render it one of the great fortresses of the world. All the fortifications are low and thickly

(Continued on page six, column two)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

On the western front, in both the British and French sections, activities have again been confined to artillery actions and minor engagements. Paris reports that, in the neighborhood of Moulin de Laffaux, in the Soissons-Rheims sector, the Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in the French advanced trenches, but were driven out in a subsequent counterattack. The official communiqué adds that cannonading "continues rather violent in the entire region." There is no news of any activities on the British front, but both Berlin and London comment on the liveliness of the artillery actions in the Belgian sector.

In the Italian theater, General Cadorna's forces still continue to hold all their gains, and Rome again reports the repulse of Austrian attacks, notably in the Vodic region of the Julian front.

Lull on Western Front

LONDON, England (Friday)—The lull on the British western front continued with even more, than usual quiet last night. Field Marshal Haig's report indicated today.

In the neighborhood of Bullecourt the enemy artillery was active at night, he said. There was activity also around Vimy Village.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official communiqué issued on Friday reads:

Western Theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the region of the dunes on the coast, in the Ypres bend and particularly on the Wytschate sector, the artillery engagement yesterday evening reached great intensity. Accompanied by concentrated fire the enemy forces at various places prepared strong reconnoitering advances which everywhere

(Continued on page six, column three)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH WAR RELIEF

The following statement has been issued by the treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., with reference to war relief activities:

More than \$300,000 has been collected and distributed for relief work by the Christian Science churches since the European war began, according to the treasurer of The Mother Church, and the work is being actively continued. We have established our own committees in the war-stricken countries of Europe and are reaching those who are in need of aid directly through this means. The work is conducted without expense to the fund itself, the committees giving their entire time to it without any compensation.

The fund has been dispensed in Armenia, Serbia, Poland, Lithuania, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, England, Germany, Canada and Australia. In the countries where we have not had a committee of our own the money has been sent through the State Department at Washington or through duly accredited and authorized relief committees, where a minimum charge is made for administration. In this way we have been enabled to reach many of the unfortunate women and children who have been silent sufferers from the general devastation that has been wrought through many of the populous districts in which they live. The aid given is not confined to Christian Scientists, but is extended to people of all nationalities and religions who are worthy of help, especially to those who have been stricken in their homes through hunger and other forms of deprivation.

B. U. ANNOUNCES MILITARY COURSE

Alumni Activities Are Prominent on Second Day of Commencement Week for the College of Liberal Arts

Alumni activities this afternoon feature the second day of commencement week for the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University and much discussion is expected to be made of today's announcement from the trustees of the university that they have voted to establish a military course under the command of a United States Army officer. They say "if the United States Government finds it impracticable to detail an officer for this work, application will be made to the British and French ambassadors for the assignment of an officer." As the course is to be open to graduates as well as undergraduates, considerable interest is taken by the alumni.

Prof. John P. Marshall will give an organ recital in Jacob Sleeper Hall this afternoon followed by a business meeting of the alumni. At 5 o'clock the class of 1917 will be initiated into the alumni association and a dinner will follow at the Hotel Vendome. The class of 1917 will attend as guests.

Tomorrow afternoon the baccalaureate convocation for the graduating classes of all departments of the university will be held in the Old South church. The address will be delivered by Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the university. Alumni of the college of business administration will hold a reunion on Monday night at the school building on East Concord Street.

The trustees of the university will hold a meeting next Tuesday, which is also class day for the seniors of the school of law, and the college of liberal arts. The Alpha Chapter of the school of theology alumni association will hold its reunion the same afternoon at the Hotel Commonwealth. Commencement exercises are to be held next Wednesday morning in Tremont Temple when Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, LL. D. will address the assembly.

The annual meeting of the University Convocation, including graduates of all departments, will follow in the afternoon. Samuel E. Fletcher '91, will address the meeting preceding the election of officers and annual reports. On that night the concert at Symphony Hall will be given for Boston University.

Announcement was made today, of a summer course at Boston University to prepare men and women to act as qualified assistants to industrial managers in improving sanitary conditions of employment. The course is to start June 18 and continue to July 20, and is given in cooperation with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. The director of the course, Mrs. William E. McManis of Boston, is an investigator under the direction of the committee.

FRANCE GETS SECOND HUNDRED MILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A \$100,000,000 credit—her second—was today extended to France.

The loan will bear 3 1/2 per cent interest and it is to be entirely liquidated by the purchases in this country. The transaction brings the total of United States war loans to her allies up to \$770,000,000 and is the first of the June allotments. Fifty millions dollars of the credit was drawn today.



General Cadorna
Commander-in-chief of Italian forces whose successful offensive on Isonzo front is still in progress

SUPPLY SHIP IN COMMISSION

Naval Honors Accorded to War Craft, the First of Kind Ever Built by U. S. Government, at Charlestown Navy Yard

Full naval honors were accorded the United States naval supply ship Bridge, which went into active commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard at noon today. Brief ceremonies were held on board the vessel in the presence of the officers and crew of the ship and the officers of the navy yard. The keel of the Bridge, which is the first supply ship ever built by the United States Government, was laid at the Charlestown Navy Yard on June 12, 1914. The ship was launched on May 18, 1916, and it was formally commissioned today.

During the exercises in the quarterdeck of the Bridge the officers and crew of the vessel formed on the port side. E. G. O'Connell, boatswain at the Navy Yard, read the orders of the United States Navy Department of May 31, officially placing the ship in commission. The buglers sounded the morning colors, as the colors were raised aloft and the commission pennant was unfurled to the breezes. Lieut.-Commander W. K. Riddle, who is the commander of the new vessel, then read the order of the Navy Department transferring him from the Charlestown Navy Yard to the command of the ship.

In his address Lieut. Riddle congratulated the officers of the navy yard and expressed the appreciation of the officers and crew of the vessel that the Bridge should be commissioned for duty in an hour of great need. The completion of the vessel at this time he attributed to the efficient operation and administration of the navy yard and the cooperation of the workmen from the laying of the keel to the completion of the work. In behalf of the officers and crew of the Bridge he expressed regrets that duties required them to leave the Charlestown Navy Yard for another post of duty.

Those attending the ceremonies were Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard; J. C. Hillard, junior aid to the commandant; W. J. Baxter, naval constructor; Clayton M. Simmers, assistant naval constructor who has been in charge of the construction of the ship, and Mrs. Simmers who represented Mrs. Granville Fleece of Memphis, Tenn., the sponsor of the vessel who was unable to be present.

Lieutenant Riddle who has been placed in command of the vessel is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. On graduation from the academy he was assigned to the battleship fleet for three years and spent most of this period on the battleship USS Oregon.

BRITAIN MARKS ITALIAN VICTORY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—There has been an exchange of telegrams between Sir Douglas Haig and General Cadorna, extracts from which have been published in a special order of the day to the British armies in France.

Sir Douglas expresses pride at the privilege of the British batteries' participation in the Italian victory, which he regards as a symbol of the united determination of the Allies.

General Cadorna rejoices that the powerful voice of the British guns amidst the Carso artillery thunder is a sign of indissoluble fraternity in arms of the allied nations. Italy's telegram says it remembers British sympathy for the cause of Italian independence, and rejoices at the token of cooperation which is an assurance of victory.

COALITION PLAN FOR CANADA

Sir Robert Borden Reported to Have Offered Equal Representation in Dominion Cabinet to Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—A meeting of short duration took place yesterday between the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but without, as far as is known, any definite conclusion being arrived at, and it would appear that one of the most interesting weeks in the history of Canada will close with coalition and conscription still undecided issues.

According to the Government organ, however, a considerable advance step was made during the interview between the two party leaders and the paper states that it learns "upon the highest authority" that the Prime Minister offered Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet representation on a 50 per cent basis, Sir Robert himself retaining the Premiership.

The offer, it is understood, was not rejected and pourparlers between the Quebec Liberal leaders and local leaders are now being carried on, with a strong probability that a definite decision will come today or at the latest on Monday.

GERMANS SWIM FOR FREEDOM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swimming the waters of New York Bay three-quarters of a mile, from Ellis Island to the Jersey Shore, two Germans recently interned on the island escaped early today. One of them, William Schultz, was rearrested as he clambered from the water. The other is still at large.

BENSON MAY QUIT HIS PARTY

Socialist Who Was Candidate for President Now Likely to Follow Spargo Unless Resolutions Are Repudiated

YONKERS, N. Y.—Allan Benson, Socialist presidential candidate at the last election, will resign from the party if it does not as a whole repudiate anti-draft resolutions adopted at its St. Louis meeting.

Mr. Benson made his statement today. He declared a referendum vote was now being taken on the St. Louis resolutions. The result will be known early in July.

The St. Louis resolutions proposed resistance to the draft by "mass action." Mr. Benson believes this could be construed as meaning the use of force against conscription. He said he was not surprised at the resignation from the party of John Spargo, former Socialist national executive committee member. To date, he said, the party as a whole has not spoken, but he indicated that the utterances of individual members, some of them holding high positions, justified Mr. Spargo's charge that the Socialist organization seemed to be "pro-German and un-American." Benson is withholding whatever action he may take until the party officially makes its attitude clear.

John Spargo Quits Party Socialist Leader Repudiates Its Pro-German Sympathizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Spargo, one of the protestants against the majority antiwar report adopted by the Socialist Party at St. Louis, has left the party, stating his belief that its policy is unneutral, un-American and pro-German, and that the antiwar resolution was merely an evasive apology for the German policy of frightfulness and international anarchy. He speaks of a reorganization of the Social Democratic forces of the country upon a sound program of Democratic citizenship.

Mr. Spargo has written numerous works on Socialism which have been translated into many languages, and some of which have become authorities on the subject. He has been one of the five members of the national executive committee, the highest authority in the party, and it was his resignation from that body which caused the fact of his withdrawal from the party to become known.

In a long letter to the national secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Spargo gives his reasons for resigning. He denies that he has any personal grievance, and pays a warm tribute to his former associates on the executive committee. He says that he remains a Socialist, but is convinced that the party is wrong. He writes: "My withdrawal from the Socialist Party does not mean that I have decided to renounce Socialism. My convictions were never more intense than now. Now, as always, I am a Socialist, an internationalist and an anti-militarist. I leave the party with its formation, and in which I have been privileged to hold the highest positions in the gift of the members, because I am profoundly convinced that it has ceased to be an efficient instrument for the advancement of Socialism."

(Continued on page ten, column one)

MANY PHILADELPHIA SALOONS DEFAULT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Twenty-nine liquor dealers have given up their licenses by allowing payment on the new ones for the year to default. They closed their doors at 12 o'clock Thursday night, the limit set for payment of license fees. Among the number are 15 proprietors of saloons and 11 wholesalers. This is the largest number of persons who have not been able to meet the requirements of the Brooke high license law since the first year it went into effect. For the first time in years the number of saloons in Philadelphia has dropped below 1900, there being at present 1897.

REGISTRATION DAY FEATURES

Many Cities and Towns of Massachusetts Planning Honors for Men Who Enter Their Names on the Lists

Arrangements are being made in many cities and towns in the State for special features for Tuesday, registration day under the provision of the Selective Draft Act. Groups of citizens are planning to show their patriotism and appreciation of the duties of the men who register by providing some particular honor for them, such as furnishing them with the services of automobiles to and from the registration booths, presentation to each man as he registers of a button indicating the place and purpose of the registration, and the decoration of public buildings.

Civic organizations are planning certain provisions for their own members, and in other places patriotic groups of citizens, either on their own initiative or on the invitation of the municipal authorities, are developing plans for a program in keeping with the significance of the day and the performance of a patriotic duty by the eligible citizens. In many instances the women and girls of the community are taking the lead in the plans for the day.

In Winchester the initiative was taken by a society of girls who have been joined by many residents of the town. It is planned to pin on the coat lapel of each man as he leaves the registration hall a red, white and blue button which will state that the bearer has registered in Winchester. The residents have also arranged for an automobile corps to run between the homes of the men, the registration hall, and the railroad station. About 35 machines have been offered, and it is expected that most of them will be operated by girls.

Both political parties in the town are cooperating with the other citizens in providing automobile service for the men registering, and other citizens are planning special decorations for public and private buildings. An appropriation has been made by the Board of Selectmen for decorating the town hall.

(Continued on page five, column one)

INVESTITURE OF DECORATIONS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Hyde Park was thronged this afternoon with a vast crowd attending the first public investiture of decorations by King George. The King personally pinned the Victoria Cross and other decorations on 350 army and navy officers, men and nurses.

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FALSE REPORTS ON FRANCE AND JAPAN PUT OUT

Circulated by Agencies Inimical to Cause of Allies—External and Internal Efforts of a Traitorous Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements credited to a member of the French Mission to the effect that France would have been beaten to her knees not later than July if the United States had not joined the allied ranks are not believed here by officials who are conversant with the situation in Europe. Furthermore, there is every reason for the statement that these reports have been given circulation deliberately by newspaper agencies inimical to Great Britain and France, agencies that have been for some time under the ban of the Allies.

It is possible for this bureau to say, under the authority of an Administration official, that there is absolutely no reason to believe that the military situation in France is other than that which has been reported officially from day to day. When the French mission was in Washington, as reported in these columns at the time, the members very frankly told of the critical situation which confronts the Allies with respect to food supplies.

This situation and the knowledge of it are common property to all newspaper readers. Indeed, it is the necessity of getting food supplies to the other side that is moving this Government to its great endeavors at this time. As for the Pershing expedition, it is equally well known that both Marshal Joffre and Mr. Balfour urged the wisdom of having the United States flag on the western front on account of the encouragement it would give the French and British forces as an indication to them that the United States was actually in the war and helping them.

With reference to the false reports, such as the one referred to, it may be said that from the same sources have come recently reports that Japan is about to desert and join issues with Germany. This report is being circulated industrially by a correspondent of a certain news agency who has just returned from Europe. These stories are told at the National Press Club to any one who will give ear to them. One may hear, as a member of this bureau has recently, that the Germans look upon the entrance of the United States into the war as entirely negligible, and that they expect soon to win the war.

The report that "Germany expects soon to have France on her knees" is not new, and is set down to the source already mentioned. Administration officials have no hesitancy in letting it be known that the world this moment is at the most critical stage in the history of mankind. It is clearly a question, they point out, whether democracy is to survive or whether the iron heel of autocracy is to rule. Nor is it any new situation they present.

The submarine menace and its consequent blockade of food supplies between this country and the allied nations has to be solved or civilization will receive a serious blow, they say. If there is any one thing the missions made clear, the officials say, it is that the United States must get food to the other side or the war will be lost. This is all a matter of fact.

Published reports today would indicate that the President, in taking action at the time he did, was actuated by the knowledge of facts concerning the situation which he has kept from the public. There is no reason to believe, this bureau is informed, that the President has failed to keep from the people any material fact bearing on the situation abroad.

The problem confronting the Government at this time is not confined to furnishing food supplies, solving the submarine menace, equipping the national army and preparing a great navy. It has to battle with forces both internal and external, traitorous and of the spy character, which seek to discount its effect in the war and keep the full force of the national power from being exerted, all in the interest of the enemy.

BRITISH ENLIST MEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—British subjects in the United States now have an opportunity to enlist for service under the British colors. A British recruiting mission headed by Brig.-Gen. W. A. White has opened offices at 250 Broadway.

General White and his assistants make it clear that British men of military age in this country are not considered as slackers, since the difficulties in the way of their offering their services to their country are recognized. These difficulties are removed by the opening of the recruiting office, and at least 20,000 men are expected to enlist.

GOMPERS URGES BOND PURCHASES

In Appeal to Organized Labor
He Points to Patriotism of
All to Aid in the War for
the Support of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — President
Samuel Gompers of the American Fed-
eration of Labor has issued the fol-
lowing appeal to organized labor in
behalf of the Liberty Loan:

The total amount authorized to be raised in the Commonwealth for war purposes was £88,000,000. Of this amount £76,979,400 had been raised, leaving an amount of £11,020,600 to be raised. The proceeds of the fourth issue (still open for subscription) had been taken as £18,246,580, though the subscriptions had already reached £20,000,000.

The Treasury was not directly concerned in the wheat pool. Money advanced by the British Government to the Australian banks, and did not pass through the Treasury. The cash payments already made to farmers on account of last season might be taken as £24,200,000. As the balance of the crop had now been disposed of, further payments of £2,000,000 might be expected to give a total of £26,200,000, which the Australian Wheat Board would distribute to growers of the 1915-16 harvest. The present season, 1916-17, though

not so bountiful as the last would, in all probability, be a year of unusual production. A pool of at least 120,000,000 bushels was anticipated, and arrangements had been made to advance 2s. 6d. per bushel at country railway stations. The payments would absorb £15,000,000. In addition, an amount of £3,000,000 would be required to meet railway freights, and additional amounts for other expenses. The recent sale of 3,000,000 tons (112,000,000 bushels) effected by the Prime Minister to the Imperial Government had considerably eased the task of financing the new harvest. Payments were being spread from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, so that there should be excellent prospects of further payments being made this year, both to last season's and this season's growers. The British Government had agreed to advance £18,000,000 to the pool, to be made available in nine equal weekly instalments, commencing on Feb. 17, 1917, with interest adjustment when the payments from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1 were due.

The value of the wool clip was estimated from £20,000,000 to £22,000,000. In addition, there were the sheepskins. The Central Committee would begin appraising the sheepskins in the course of a week or so. The local fellmonger had the first opportunity of purchasing, so as to maintain the industry in Australia. The Imperial Government required 4000 bales per month of sheepskins. Should there be a surplus above the amount required by that Government the Central Wool Committee would call for tenders for the purchase.

The conclusion to be arrived at from the foregoing statements of the financial position of the Commonwealth, said the Treasurer, was that, should the estimated revenue being secured, the requirements of the present year, ending June 30, 1917, were provided for, but an immense increase of revenue would be required for 1917-18 and succeeding years.

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to
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The
Gingerbread Luncheon
Tremont Street 173 Boston

HINKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
107 KILBY STREET BOSTON

Franklin Entire Wheat Flour
makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes.
Booklet of Recipes FREE.
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The
Gingerbread Luncheon
Tremont Street 173 Boston

HINKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
107 KILBY STREET BOSTON

"Liberty Loan week has been designated, and June 6 of that week has been set aside as Labor Liberty Loan Day.

"The Congress of the United States has pledged the resources of the Nation for the conduct of the war into which our Republic has entered in support of liberty, democracy, and human rights. The men and women of the United States are given opportunity to participate in the loan for this purpose."

"To buy a Liberty bond is to support our country and to subscribe to ideals which our Republic is forced to maintain by military force. Individuals and organizations have testified to their patriotic desires by subscribing for these bonds, including labor men and labor organizations.

"The investment, viewed from a financial standpoint, is especially safe, being in reality a mortgage upon the resources of the Government and the Nation.

"Every worker and every labor organization will find it advantageous to support this Liberty Loan as extensively as lies within their financial ability. Money from the sale of these bonds is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. Bond subscriptions, therefore, become a highly patriotic and intelligent way to render service to our Republic and to the

"The executive council has authorized the investment of \$10,000 of American Federation of Labor funds in Liberty Loan bonds. All organized labor is urged to do its part."

SEED POTATOES ORDER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—By the Seed
Potatoes (Prices) Order No. 3, the
food controller has extended the
orders regulating the prices at which
seed potatoes may be sold.

Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all

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NEW ZEALAND'S LABOR PROBLEM

Former Minister of Education Discusses the Effect of Industrial Legislation on Labor and Trade Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—An interesting paper on the effect of industrial legislation on labor and trade unions was read by the Hon. George Fowlds, former Minister of Education, at a conference of members of branches of the Workers' Educational Association in Auckland.

Students of industrial legislation in Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Fowlds said, regarded the year 1890 as constituting an epoch in its history. From the establishment of responsible Government in New Zealand in 1856 down to 1890, the country was ruled almost uninterruptedly by Conservative governments. In 1890 the great maritime strike broke out in Australia and spread rapidly to New Zealand. The defeat of the strikers on that occasion brought them to realize that direct action had failed and that the rights of labor would have to be fought out in the political as well as in the industrial field. The effects of the strike, Mr. Fowlds said, were apparent in the general election which took place at the close of the year when a radical party was returned to power under the leadership of Mr. Ballance. The election also produced a small vigorous party of labor members which allied itself with the Liberal Party, and for the 10 succeeding years organized labor was a dominant factor in the Government of New Zealand, practically all the claims of the labor leaders being embodied in acts of Parliament. Under Mr. Ballance, reform had been carried out on economic and industrial lines, but subsequently the economic part of the program dropped out, and, largely owing to the influence of the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, the force of the party was concentrated on industrial legislation. After Mr. Reeves returned to Great Britain a similar policy was for many years carried out by Mr. Seddon. The apex of the Liberal Party's efforts for economic reform, Mr. Fowlds said, was reached in the repeal of the property tax and the substitution for it of the land and income tax in 1891, and the passing of the Rating on Unimproved Values Act in 1896.

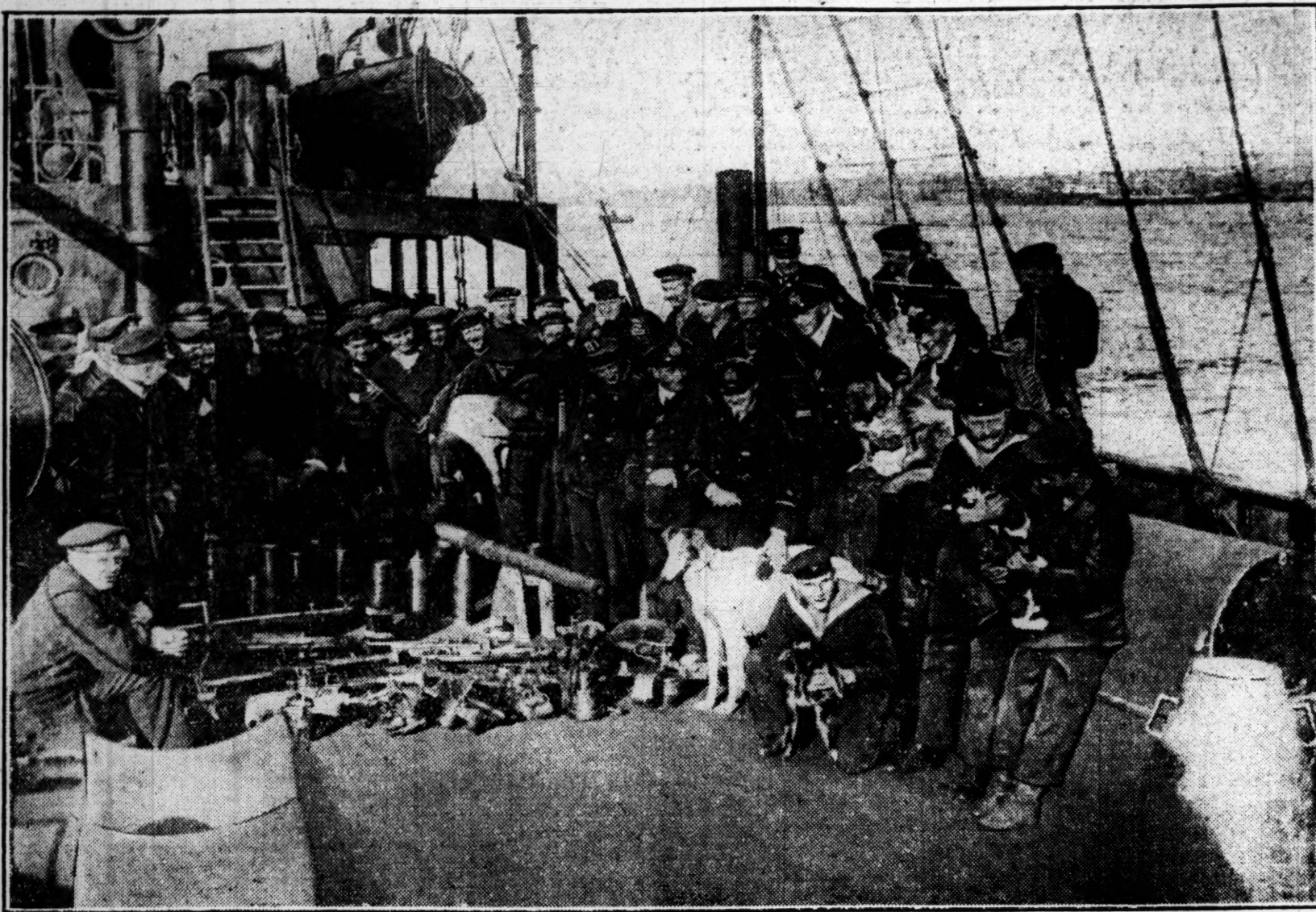
By 1906, however, it was evident that on the whole the experimental legislation had had disappointing results, and labor opinion once more swung round in favor of direct action by means of the strike. The idea grew rapidly and was partly responsible for the defeat of the Liberal Party in 1911.

In the closing years of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Fowlds pointed out, the majority of New Zealand workers placed a higher value on such industrial measures as the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act than on any measure of economic reform, and in the early nineties the former act was generally regarded as the Magna Charta of labor. After long experience of the act, however, Mr. Fowlds considered it might fairly be stated that the act had failed to justify the hopes of labor. He considered it had undeniably increased the price to the consumer of production by compelling combination amongst employers in any given industry, which also made it comparatively easy for them to agree to an all-round increase in the price of the goods they had to sell. The employers, in their turn, considered it had resorted to the adoption of the "red canny" policy by the method of which this contention was vigorously denied by most labor leaders. The question of decreased output, Mr. Fowlds maintained, was of such vital importance that in the interests of the nation, he proposed an impartial inquiry should be made into the matter.

The passing of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Mr. Fowlds continued, stimulated the organization of trade unions, and he considered the necessary multiplication of trade union officials, many having no connection or experience in the industry with which they have to deal, was inimical to trade unionism, and partially accounted for some developments in the labor movement at variance with the policy of the older trade unionism.

Mr. Fowlds, however, conceded that the act had improved conditions in many respects as, for instance, the elimination of the worst forms of sweating. He considered, however, that what legislation could do for the individual was strictly limited. The support given to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act by workmen in the belief that wages could be increased and conditions of labor vastly improved by its means, Mr. Fowlds considered to be ill-founded. The present tendency of a certain section of opinion, he believed, was to oppose parliamentary action altogether, and he considered that unless the just aspirations of labor could be realized by lawful and constitutional means there was grave danger of the masses being driven to support a body which openly advocated violent and unlawful courses. Industry, like politics, Mr. Fowlds remarked, was unfortunately being carried by two hostile factions or parties, and the disputes, consequently, promised to become unending.

An impartial survey of the whole question, Mr. Fowlds stated, had led him to the conclusion that, whilst labor legislation had undoubtedly been beneficial in some respects, it had not proved advantageous in the distribution of production to the workers. Employers, he said, equally contended that it had not increased the proportion of the product which had gone to



The Moewe and its crew

KANSAS CANNING CLUBS CAMPAIGN

State Agricultural College Starts Movement for "Mother-Daughter Canning" Clubs Which Are Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—It is estimated by officials of the Kansas State Agricultural College that not less than \$2,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables which have heretofore gone to waste, will be utilized this year. Nearly 200 Mother-Daughter Canning clubs have already been organized in the State and it is likely that the total entries will be around 300 by the opening of the real canning season, after June 20.

These clubs are cooperative for each community and furnish a friendly contest between mothers and daughters in the same family. The daughter is expected to produce vegetables and fruits and the mother is to preserve them for winter use. The clubs have been organized in some communities for several years and were exceedingly successful. In one community it is asserted that during the past winter the grocers did not sell a single case of any sort of canned vegetables, either for the farm homes or the town homes where the mothers and daughters were in the canning club.

The clubs meet regularly during the canning season. Some of them have canning equipment of considerable value, purchased by the sale of surplus foods. The entire membership can one vegetable at one time, each member putting in so many bushels of tomatoes and furnishing so many cans, all of which are filled. The next week may be corn canning week, or the time to can peas, or peaches, or any other fruit or vegetable.

Canning had almost become a lost art in Kansas up to a year or two ago. It was so much more convenient to go to a store and buy canned goods than it was to work over a hot stove for hours to get the same goods. When Otis Hall, head of the extension department at the Agricultural College, started a canning campaign he found that hundreds of women took no interest and would not even read the recipes prepared by the college.

Then the Mother-Daughter campaign was started simply as a matter of arousing interest, and it has been highly successful. The clubs vary in membership from 20 to over 100 members. In order to obtain recognition as an affiliate club, each member must can not less than 25 quarts of vegetables and 25 quarts of fruits. At the close of the season the clubs will report to the college and the reports are to be published.

TEXTILE WORKERS DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—Operatives' unions in the woolen, hosiery and other textile trades of Yorkshire, Lancashire (excluding the Lancashire cotton trade, which is already strongly organized), Leicestershire and Cheshire have recently combined as the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. For some years past the tendency of the workers in various branches of the trade has been toward federation. Now that the organization of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade has been completed, the first step of the association will be to establish a far-reaching wages movement. At a recent conference, held at Bradford, it was decided to demand an advance in wages equal to 65 per cent above pre-war rates. Up till now the workers in the trades affected have received an average of 25 to 30 per cent advance, but as the cost of living has increased at least 65 per cent, the present demand has been put forward by the association in order to secure to the workpeople the same standard of living as before the war.

TWINE INDUSTRY FOR ARGENTINA

Attention Is Called to Opportunities for Development of Profitable Textile Trade—Encourage Agave Cultivation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—As long ago as 1889, on the occasion of the Paris exhibition of that year, attention was called to the great wealth of material existing in this country for the development of a profitable textile industry in Argentina; but, as in so many other cases, the national wealth has been allowed to lie undeveloped and the country has continued to rely on foreign countries for articles such as rope, binding twine and rigging, which might well be manufactured here from plants which are already indigenous or which could be introduced from abroad and cultivated in suitable soil.

SPAIN INDIGNANT AT GERMAN ACTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—There is great indignation in ministerial and all other circles except the Germanophil, upon what is regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the German Government in publishing the recent Spanish note, a definite understanding having previously been reached between Berlin and Madrid that there was to be no publication without mutual consent. The Spanish Government now shows that in the Berlin publications a significant and important passage was omitted and this is now given out. Referring to the previous Spanish note on Feb. 6, this passage says: "The time elapsed has unhappily demonstrated that the Imperial Government has not found in the sentiments of friendship uniting our two countries, the means of satisfying the just demands of Spain, and also that it has not considered the firm, correct, and loyal attitude of neutrality which Spain has observed since the outbreak of the war to be a ground for treating with consideration her legitimate claims arising out of the violation of international law." Señor Garcia Prieto, the new Premier, has been in frequent conference lately with the Count de Romanones regarding this note and other matter.

Señor Alba, Finance Minister, has made a statement in which he says that the special mission of the Marqués de Cortina to London has been largely successful and that the British Government has acted with great liberality toward Spain, and with the object of assisting Spanish agriculture, had even allowed importations which were unnecessary and of no advantage to England.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Information has been received from Fez to the effect that on the 2d, 4th and 6th of April fighting took place in the Souk-el-Had region, operations being conducted against three hostile mahallas composed of the followers of Abd el Malek.

The French troops under the command of General Cherrier, occupied the neck of Djebel bou Mehiris, the site of Moulat el Kebir's camp—one of Abd el Malek's commanding officers. The villages occupied by the enemy forces were taken on the evening of the engagement at Ain-bou Mehiris, having driven the enemy forces in a northerly direction toward Abd el Malek's camp. On April 4 General Cherrier marched in the direction of the Si-Touhami camp and came into contact with Abd el Malek's regulars, who retired into entrenched positions a few kilometers further north. On the 6th the attack commenced and the camp was carried by midday. It was completely destroyed and the troops under General Cherrier returned to Souk-el-Had in the evening. The French casualties were extremely slight, and it is calculated that both the moral and material effect of this punishment on the Brana and Gsena populations, as well as on the tribes under Abd el Malek, will be considerable.

STUDY MADE OF GREEK SITUATION

Royalists in Straits as to How to Strengthen Present Regime—Allies May Adopt Firmer Attitude Toward Greece

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Athens

LONDON, England.—With a state of comparative quiescence prevailing the Macedonian front, Balkan news continues to center around the situation in Greece and the position of King Constantine. I have already made it clear in previous correspondence to The Christian Science Monitor that Constantine's tenure of the throne of Hellas will necessarily be brought to a termination if not from without, then from within, and the only questions to be answered in the matter are those of how, and when, and the nature of the substitute which will be provided.

According to the latest information available, the Royalists in Athens are already at their wits end for measures with which to bolster up the existing régime. As already pointed out, opinion in the country is beginning to realize the manner in which the national interests have been jeopardized, the Reservists Leagues are once more getting out of hand, and the very factors which were at the root of the last ultimatum presented by the Allies are again demonstrating marked activity. Action, if it comes in the near future, will be initiated by the protecting powers of Britain, France and Russia.

In discussing the Greek question of today it is necessary to rid oneself of sympathy with either of the two great groups of combatants. The whole point is that while half of Hellas has openly sided with the Allies, and while at least half the remainder would act in similar fashion if it dared, the Royalist clique, although protesting their neutrality, have incessantly striven to aid and abet Germany's cause in the Balkans. It was in order to put an end to this menace in the rear of the Salonika expedition that the Allies decided to force the Royalists to respect the letter of their neutrality, and it is precisely because they have not yet completely mended their ways that further drastic action may be anticipated.

The universal panacea for all Greek Governmental troubles is to bring back M. Zaimis to the Premiership. His arrival has never failed hitherto to usher in a period of inactivity either good or evil, and the idea prevalent at court is that his acknowledged honesty is a guarantee of satisfactory relations with the Entente. But even should M. Zaimis consent again to be made the catspaw of palace intrigues, it will probably be found that the subterfuge has now lost its efficacy, even for delay. Similarly, it would be obviously insufficient to banish Messrs. Doumanis, Metaxas, Streit and Gounaris and others of the pro-German faction, for, while German influences pervade the Court and German money is available for propaganda, other, if less capable, conspirators could be brought in to fill the gaps.

All the ramifications to which the Allies take exception, and which certainly conflict with the best interests of Hellas, branch out from King Constantine. Whether he always wished it so, or whether he has been driven into a more or less false position by a force of circumstances and a dislike of M. Venizelos, or whether, as is at least possible, he is mostly an obstinate monarch who has been exploited by a clique of courtiers, he stands today as the emblem of the system which both the Allies and a huge majority of Hellenes have decided to abolish. And its abolition entails his removal from the office of kingship.

It is no exaggeration to say that if the sword of Damocles has not yet fallen upon Constantine's head, it is simply because of the importance of maintaining unanimity among the Allies. One of their number considers that its interests will not be served by a Greece united under the political leadership of M. Venizelos. In diplomatic circles, however, there are whispers that this attitude has recently been undergoing a change, and that the opinions which have for some time obtained in Paris, and, to a lesser degree, in London, will shortly be translated into practice. This solution is more probable than the reported decision of Constantine to abdicate voluntarily. The principal trait of the King of the Hellenes has throughout been that of obstinacy, and he may be relied upon to cling to his throne as long as his presence is tolerated by the Allies and, or, his own people. What changes this would occasion in the Government of Greece provides a large field of discussion, which will form the subject of a subsequent article.

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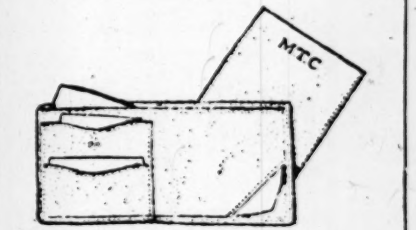
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WHITE WASHABLE FABRIC GLOVES, two-clasp, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.35

WHITE WASHABLE FABRIC GLOVES, six-button length, with strap and snap at wrist...\$1.25

WASHABLE CAPEKIN, Old Ivory or Pearl Gray, one-clasp...\$1.75

WHITE WASHABLE ENGLISH DOESKIN GLOVES (at left) six-button length, with strap and snap at wrist...\$3.50

GAUNTLETS, for motorizing or driving; tan silk back with black embroidery, tan capekin palm, soft leather and silk cuffs, adjustable leather strap with snap at wrist...\$3.00

MEN'S SILK GLOVES, one-clasp, gray or tan...\$1.00

GAUNTLETS (at right)—Tan or black capekin, with pliable cuff, \$3.25

GAUNTLETS, with reefing-strap at wrist, tan or black...\$4.25

SUIT CASE (at left)—Of black enameled canvas, flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-lapels to secure clothing. Sturdy basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, lock and key fastening. Sizes 18, 20 or 22 inch, \$6.50

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AUTOMOBILE BAG (at right)—Black enamel canvas, moire lined; gusset at each end; two handles, two gift catches; 15 inches long, 10 1/2 inches high, and 3 1/4 inches wide at bottom...\$6.50

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14.8 x 12.8	680.00	295.00	14.9 x 12.0	650.00	245.00	18 x 12.7	795.00	295.00	20.9 x 16.4	1245.00	295.00	16.0 x 14.10	865.00	295.00	12.0 x 7.8	275.00	145.00
13.10 x 10.9	545.00	245.00	16.6 x 14.4	825.00	345.00	15.4 x 12.0	675.00	295.00	22.9 x 12	995.00	345.00	16.6 x 11.9	845.00	345.00	9.0 x 12.0	355.00	195.00
15.0 x 12.0	620.00	295.00	18.0 x 13.3	870.00	295.00	16.10 x 14.7	1100.00	295.00	17.10 x 14.7	950.00	295.00	12.0 x 15.0	625.00	295.00	11.9 x 8.10	335.00	245.00
14.0 x 12.0	600.00	245.00	16.7 x 13.7	1475.00	345.00	18.0 x 14.10	975.00	295.00	17.10 x 15.3	995.00	295.00	14.0 x 11.8	625.00	295.00	11.7 x 9.0	335.00	195.00
13.10 x 10	500.00	245.00	15.0 x 12.10	870.00	295.00	15.0 x 11.10	650.00	295.00	16.9 x 13.2	1003.00	295.00	12.0 x 9.3	360.00	245.00	11.7 x 9.1	340.00	245.00
13.9 x 11.4	600.00	295.00	17.9 x 13.9	900.00	345.00	17.4 x 12.0	1085.00	345.00	17.10 x 15.3	995.00	295.00	12.0 x 9.3	360.00	245.00	10.5 x 8.1	400.00	245.00
14.2 x 12.0	600.00	295.00	15.10 x 13.9	990.00	295.00	15.10 x 12.3	910.00	345.00	19 x 16.8	1440.00	345.00	13.5 x 11.9	545.00	195.00	12.2 x 9.10	390.00	245.00
14.0 x 10.10	525.00	245.00	18.0 x 11.9	735.00	345.00	14.1 x 12.0	615.00	245.00	20.1 x 11.10	830.00	295.00	13.10 x 10.9	545.00	245.00	12.7 x 10.0	400.00	245.00
11.9 x 8.9	625.00	295.00	17.7 x 13.9	845.00	345.00	18.9 x 12.10	835.00	345.00	15.10 x 14	945.00	295.00	15.0 x 11.10	650.00	295.00	15.0 x 12.10	875.00	295.00
15.5 x 9.0	375.00	145.00	12.10 x 9.0	425.00	195.00	17.0 x 13.6	970.00	345.00	14.6 x 10.5	555.00	245.00	17.0 x 12.0	740.00	345.00	11.5 x 8.10	450.00	195.00

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13.7 x 9.9	520.00	295.00	14 x 10.10	525.00	295.00	11.5 x 9.0	330.00	245.00
9.9 x 8.1	255.00	195.00	12.2 x 9	375.00	245.00	11.7 x 9.1	340.00	195.00
11.9 x 8	285.00	195.00	12.2 x 9.0	330.00	245.00	9.8 x 7.10	245.00	145.00
11.10 x 8.9	360.00	195.00	13.2 x 10.10	500.00	295.00	11.7 x 8.9	265.00	145.00
11.8 x 9	335.00	195.00	13.2 x 9.10	450.00	245.00	11.6 x 8.0	330.00	195.00
10.10 x 7.1	275.00	145.00	11.10 x 9.0	340.00	295.00	13.9 x 10.0	400.00	295.00
12.4 x 8.10	330.00	245.00	13.9 x 10.9	515.00	295.00	14.0 x 9.4	400.00	245.00

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BUY A LIBERTY BOND—AT OUR STREET FLOOR BOOTH

KAHN, BANKER,
ASSAILS KAISERNew York Financier Declares
That Teutonic People Have
Been Robbed of Germany by
Present Rulership

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the foremost Americans of German ancestry, in an address here on Friday, asserted that men of German birth or antecedents, have been robbed of the Germany they loved by the monstrous doctrines and acts of the present rulership of the country.

Mr. Kahn was speaking before the Merchants Association on the necessity of Liberty Loan subscriptions.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, said the loan of \$2,000,000,000 is "but the start."

He argued the desirability of employers assisting employees to subscribe. "We are going to need sums of money such as were never dreamed of in any undertaking we have ever engaged in," he declared. Organization, Mr. Vanderlip said, would see America safely through. The war must be fought, he said, on the savings of the future.

"The organization of a Nation for war such as we are now facing," Mr. Vanderlip said, "means exactly the organization of a Nation for war, and not for unnecessary things. We must come to draw that line in making our expenditures. The whole country must come to see that division and see that it is unpatriotic to compete with the Government and with the Government agencies, Government contractors for labor."

"I think we are going to have come out of this war by-products that will perhaps be worth to us all that the war will cost. One of the chief by-products will be a National lesson in thrift and investments."

Two Years More of War.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a speech here, former United States Ambassador James W. Gerard has just made the statement that at least two years of war are ahead, in his judgment.

REGISTRATION
DAY FEATURES

(Continued from page one)

Town Hall, and it is understood that a number of residents will provide additional decorations for the Town Hall. The registration work will be done by the town registrars, Board of Selectmen, and a group of citizens appointed by the Board of Selectmen to assist in the work. Robert B. Metcalf, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, is in general charge of the arrangements.

For the first time, it is said, in the history of Lexington the military call, 15 blows, will be sounded twice in succession on the fire alarm whistle at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, to summon the Lexington men to Cary Hall for registration, in accordance with the President's proclamation. A warning of the sounding of the military call will be given at 6 a. m. when the church bells in the town will be rung.

Members of the Malden Ministers Association have arranged for a patriotic meeting to be held in the Centre Methodist Church at noon on Tuesday. The union service will be held under the auspices of all the Malden churches and under the immediate direction of the Rev. Archey D. Ball and the Rev. John F. Dobbs.

In accordance with plans which are expected to be observed throughout the Nation tomorrow many of the ministers will deliver special sermons on patriotism and the duty of every man eligible for the registration to fulfill all requirements as directed by the War Department on Tuesday. In carrying out this plan the mayors of a large majority of the cities and towns throughout the country have requested the churches to have special exercises.

Public service corporations like the railroads are urging their employees to register on Tuesday in conformity with the military law, and they are being assured of ample time for registration. Private business houses are adopting the same policy, to the end that no man eligible for the registration will have any reason for not fulfilling the requirements of the law. No man between the ages of 21 and 31 years is exempt from registration and every provision is being made by the Government authorities and employers to see that each man is given full opportunity for registration.

Further instructions have been given to the members of the Boston Police Department in regard to their duties for Tuesday. The policemen have been informed that they will be required to report the names of eligibles falling to register to the registrars for such action as may be necessary. The police may require any man subject to registration to exhibit his registration certificate. In the general orders one regulation is addressed to registrars in which it is stated that "the registration must not be obstructed or delayed and persons obstructing it must be dealt with promptly and firmly."

Exemption boards will not be appointed until after registration on June 5. It is expected that Massachusetts will have between 120 and 150 boards in as many divisions to determine who shall be excused from military duty. Divisions will be designated areas containing from 30,000 to 45,000 inhabitants. In addition to division boards there will be district boards which will make the decisions of exempting men for occupational reasons and they will also hear appeals. The boards will be appointed

by the President or the provost marshal general on recommendations probably submitted by Governor McCall.

Closed Saloons Advocated

George W. Coleman and Others Say
Liquor Should Not Be Sold Tuesday

"Without any doubt in the world, the saloons should be closed and kept closed on registration day," asserted George W. Coleman, former member of the Boston City Council and at the head of the Ford Hall movement.

"There has never in the history of the United States been any more sacred day than that coming next week when the flower of our young manhood is to be pledged for the safety of the United States and the welfare of humanity."

"That day will be one when every resident of the State and city should be at his best and soberest mind. On that day we are face to face with the gravest issue perhaps that this country has ever been called to meet. When Kitchener told us in 1914 to prepare for a three years' war we could hardly believe it. Equally informed men are today telling us that three years more is not likely to measure the length of the conflict, and that the gravest situation at home as well as abroad will confront us. Not only should the saloons be closed next Tuesday but the churches might well be open."

Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose believes that the saloons should be closed on registration day. He said that if there were saloons in Melrose he would close them on Tuesday and not allow them to be opened unless compelled by the courts. The young men of the country, he continued, should go to the polling places to register with clear thought and knowing exactly the solemn step they were taking. He declared there would be great danger in the open saloon next Tuesday for young men who, as a result might fail to get to the registration places. In that event, argued the mayor, they would not only be imprisoned but suffer disgrace for years afterward. He said the drink bill of the country would go a long way to pay the war expenses of the United States.

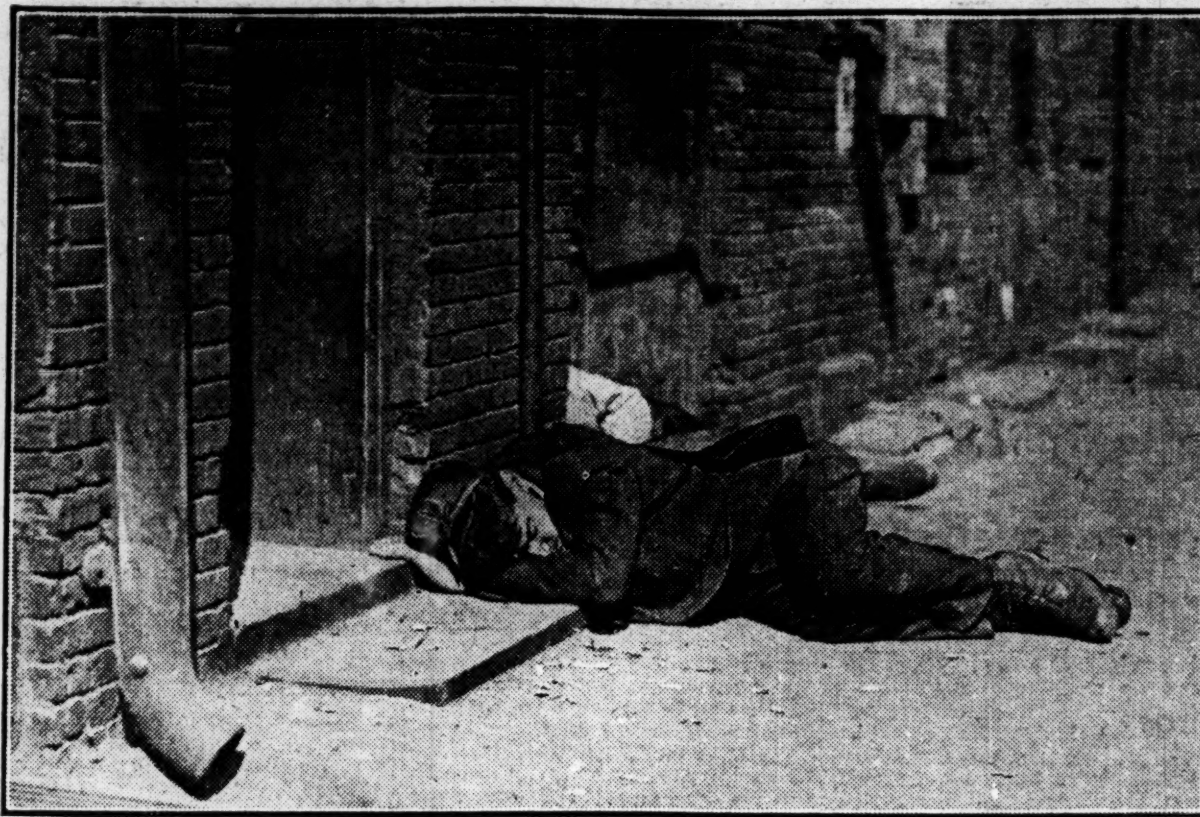
Closing of the saloons at least until the registration is completed is favored by Hollis R. Bailey, attorney, who said: "I think that the saloons should close on June 5 at least until the work of registration is ended. The possibilities of disturbances will be diminished and the very important work of registration, without a doubt, would be done more efficiently if the saloons are closed."

Never Event More Solemn

Wide Demand for Closing of the
Saloons on Registration Day

Without precedent in the history of the United States will be the events of next Tuesday when the young men of the nation register as being ready to serve their country as soldiers. No more solemn or important occasion has preceded the registration of the youth of the United States and never has a sterner demand been made upon the integrity of the people than will be made on that day. Clear vision, far-reaching thought are elements of necessity for the proper and faithful performance of the duty of the day and the men and women who have some measure of comprehension of the tremendous solemnity of what is to be done on June 5 are demanding that the saloons of every city and town in the United States be closed that day.

Thoughtful, patriotic men and women of Boston are insisting that, as the entire election machinery of the city



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

A situation to be avoided on Registration Day

Saloons are closed by law on election days to conserve the best interests of the balloting widely declared to be no more important than registration.

is to conduct the registration of the young men, the saloons be closed for the entire day in accordance with the provisions of election day. They are saying that if an election day is of such importance that the saloons should be closed, registration day, of infinitely more importance and solemnity, demands the closing of all places where intoxicants are dispensed.

It is asserted by those who have given the subject thought that if ever the saloon should be closed, it is next Tuesday, that if ever citizens should be in full possession of their faculties, it is on that day next week when thousands of young men will offer themselves to the United States of America.

Entirely out of place on such an occasion as that of registration is anything that ever tends to befuddle intellect. Clear thought, solemn comprehension, complete appreciation of the act of registering is imperatively demanded on the part of those who go to the polling places next Tuesday. It must be a sober United States, a sober Boston, men are saying, to enroll next week. No intoxicated youths sprawling unconscious at doorways in the streets should be seen in Boston next week, the patriotic and the comprehending are declaring, and they demand that the saloons be closed so that the possibility of such a thing be not present.

Many people are actually surprised that no official move looking toward the close of the drinking places in Boston has yet been taken. Some public officials have expressed themselves on the subject and men on the street today comment appreciatively on the stand of these men. It is asserted that the open saloon has no place in the community next Tuesday when the tremendous duty of the day should be performed with the clearest thought and the most perfect vision both by those who register and by those who send their sons to the polls to register.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOL BUDGET
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The school budget, as passed by the Ninth Legis-

lature and signed by Governor Pinkham, gives the schools of the Territory \$969,740 for the next biennial period. Aside from other things, it provides a substantial increase in the pay of all public school teachers, and paves the way for the erection of many new school buildings during the coming two years.

B. & A. RAILROAD
TO DROP 28 TRAINS

Curtailment of the passenger service on the Boston & Albany railroad in conformity with the recommendations of the Council on Nation Defense, and amounting to 8 per cent of the

mileage on week days and 10 per cent of the mileage on Sundays, based on the mileage runs, to take effect June 24, was announced yesterday by Vice-President H. M. Biscoe. It is stated that 28 weekday trains will be dropped from the regular summer timetable, and 28 trains on Sundays. A large part of the curtailment will be in passenger trains which have been carrying the fewest passengers, while the through service either to the New York or the west will not be affected. In some instances, so-called express trains will make additional stops.

As in the case of other New England railroads making train curtailments, the Boston & Albany officials an-

nounced that the rearrangement of the schedule is for the purpose of releasing power and train crews for freight service to meet conditions brought about by the war.

NO IMPERFECTIONS
FOUND IN SHELLSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ammunition furnished the armed merchant ships by the Navy Department has in all instances been perfect, according to the testimony of Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Earle, U. S. N., before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which today began an inquiry into the mishap aboard the armed ship Mongolia.

In several instances, it was testified, there have been premature explosions, in no way a fault of the shells. Experiments are being conducted to prevent further difficulties with six-inch guns, such as were supplied the Mongolia.

DELEGATE WANTS
FACTS ABOUT HAWAIISpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prince Kalaniana'ole, delegate in Congress from Hawaii, has introduced a resolution in the House demanding that Governor Pinkham tell his plans to the Secretary of the Interior. Prince Kalaniana'ole said that Governor Pinkham may be planning a military government. The Prince based his belief on a recent speech by the Governor, mentioning conflicting authority in the islands.

ST. PAUL CLAIMS BOND RECORD

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul closed its Liberty Loan campaign on Friday night, with the total subscription of \$11,000,000 and claims a record in the country on per capita and bank deposits. The subscription per capita is \$44 and the total is 91.1-6 per cent of the city's bank deposits. Individual bondholders about 22,000. Paul number

PRESS ASKED TO
CENSOR ITSELFPresident Wilson Requests News-
paper Men to Prepare Sepa-
rate Censorship Bill Giving
Power to ExecutiveSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress having virtually defeated the press censorship provisions of the Administration Espionage Bill, President Wilson, it is learned, is to ask newspaper publishers and editors practically to write a separate censorship bill, to be acted upon at a later date, giving the Executive power to regulate the public press.

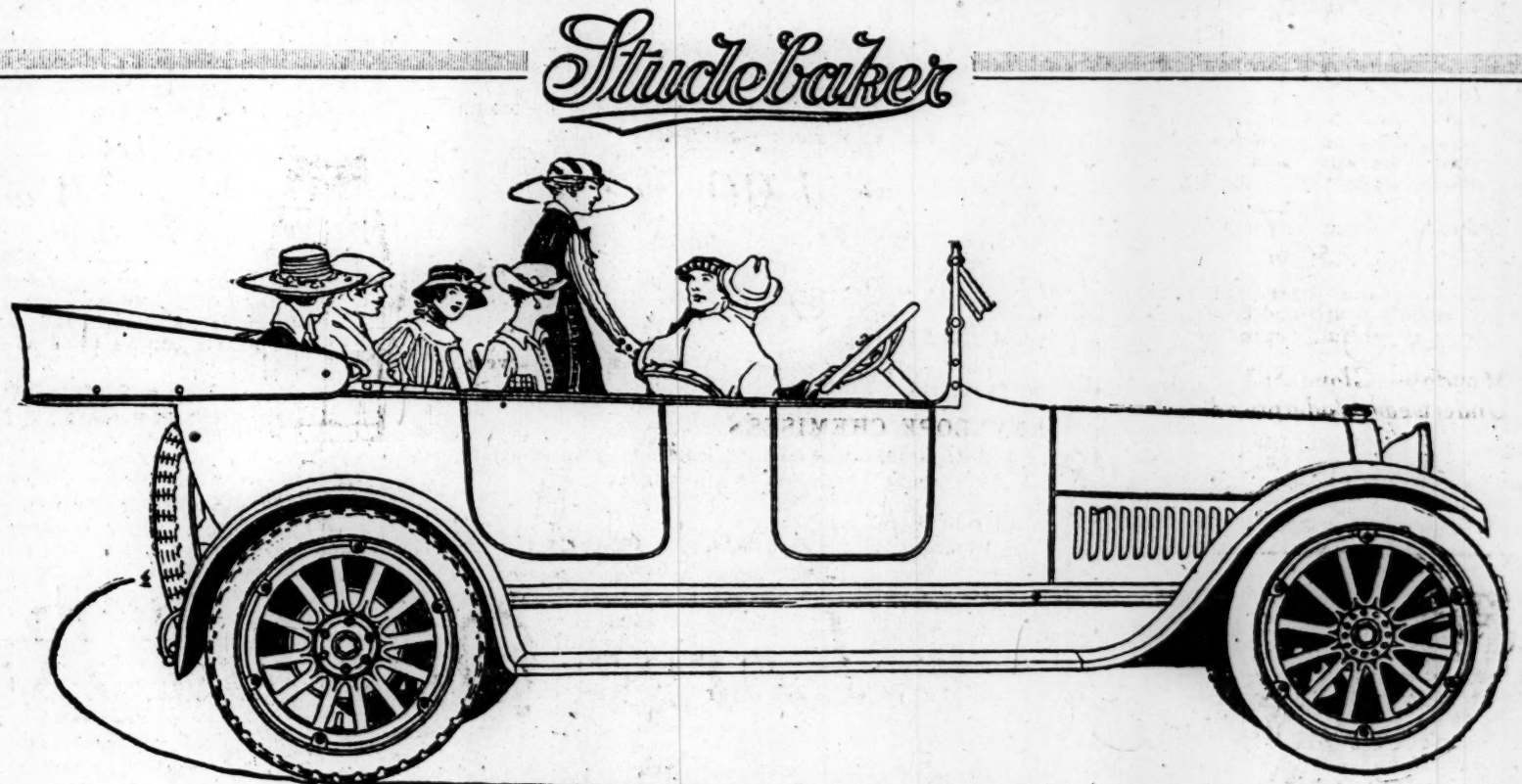
A conference of the leading publishers and editors of the country will be called and the President will ask them to set forth in detail their ideas as to what form the censorship should take. In effect, the President will ask the press to write the censorship measure itself, and then will plead for support in Congress on the ground that the bill has the approval of the newspapers. President Wilson still believes some form of censorship that will give power to punish offenders is necessary and desirable.

CANADIAN DEFENSE
RECRUITING STOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order has been issued by the Department of Militia stopping all recruiting for the Canadian defense force. No men may be accepted by this branch of the Canadian Army except in the case of those who are willing to sign on for the overseas forces.

The order also states that no further recommendations for officers in the defense force will be made. It is expected that these will be given the opportunity of joining companies for overseas which have already been started by local regiments.

The Studebaker Car
Economy is a Factor

ECONOMY is simply wise buying.

It does not mean unnecessary sacrifice.

Economy is the very opposite of hoarding.

For the very term "economy" presupposes the purchase of necessities, of conveniences, of those things that make for business and personal efficiency.

Automobiles are necessities with many of us—professional men find them well-nigh indispensable.

Salesmen in various lines of business often find their efficiency greatly enhanced by the use of a motor car.

To the family it means living in the out-of-doors—it means increased happiness.

Anything that means all this is an economy. Therefore, the question is one of what automobile to buy.

Studebaker is the largest producer of fine automobiles in the world.

Studebaker's great resources, Studebaker's great volume enable Studebaker to produce a better car at a lower price.

For this reason Studebaker cars are probably the greatest values on the automobile market today, dollar for dollar of their prices.

The Studebaker FOUR is the only 40 Horse Power, Four Cylinder, Seven Passenger car selling for less than \$1,000.

The Studebaker SIX is the only 50 Horse Power, Six Cylinder, Seven Passenger car selling for less than \$1,500.

In ratio to power Studebaker cars are very economical in their consumption of gasoline.

In ratio to weight and carrying capacity, they are very economical in tires—Studebaker owners frequently get from 8,000 to 10,000 miles on a single set of tires.

Studied accessibility reduces adjustment and repair costs to a minimum.

Studebaker's nation-wide organization of thirty-two direct branches and 6,500 dealers, assures your permanent service satisfaction.

Therefore, economy being a factor—if you want to buy wisely and well, it will pay you to investigate Studebaker before you decide what car to buy.

Special Values in Women's
and Young Women's
Suits and Coats

Tailored apparel up to the Shuman high standard in quality and appearance offered at unusually low prices for this season of the year.

WOMEN'S SUITS in serge, gabardine, wool velour and manish tweeds, black and white checks.

Values \$35. Price \$22.50

WOMEN'S COATS in navy or black serge or gabardine.

Values \$35. Price \$22.50

MISSES' SUITS in serge, gabardine, black and white checks and manish tweeds.

Values \$35. Price \$22.50

MISSES' SUITS in serge only.

Values \$30. Price \$19.75

MISSES' SAMPLE COATS.

Values \$35. Price \$22.50

GIRLS' COATS—Discontinued models.

Values \$7.50. Price \$3.95. Ages 4 to 14 years.

Subscriptions to "Liberty Loan" bonds may be made at the booth on our street floor

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE

Four-Cylinder Models
FOUR Roadster \$ 985
FOUR Touring Car 965
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DONOVAN MOTOR CAR CO.
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626 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
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Six-Cylinder Models
SIX Roadster \$1250
SIX Touring Car 1250
SIX Landau Roadster . . 1350
SIX Touring Sedan . . . 1700
SIX Coupe 1750
SIX Limousine 2000
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

BRITISH WORKERS TO MEET SUNDAY

Labor Socialist and Democratic Convention in Leeds Plans Radical Program to Halt Russian Revolution

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LEEDS, England (Saturday)—What may prove to be an important development in this country is the meeting here tomorrow of the Labor, Socialist and democratic convention to organize the Russian revolution and to follow Russia.

The initiative in calling this convention has been taken by Ramsay MacDonald, Robert Smillie, Philip Snowden, W. C. Anderson, George Lansbury, Mrs. Despard, F. W. Jowett, Tom Quelch and others. There will be two sessions, in the forenoon, and afternoon, and four resolutions will be submitted.

First—The Labor, Socialist and democratic convention congratulates the Russian people upon the revolution.

Second—The convention pledges the delegates to work for an agreement with the international democracies for the reestablishment of a general peace without annexations or indemnities, and based on the rights of nations to decide their own affairs.

Third—The convention demands that the Government shall carry into immediate effect charter liberties, establish complete political rights for all men and women, unrestricted freedom of the press, freedom of speech, general amnesty for political and religious prisoners, full rights of industrial and political association, and release of labor from compulsion and restraint.

Fourth—(The most remarkable resolution of all) calls upon the constituent bodies to establish in every town and district councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates for initiating and coordinating the working class activity in support of the foregoing policy, and to work strenuously for the peace made by the peoples of the various countries and for the complete political and economic emancipation of international labor.

Over a thousand delegates will be present. Permission to meet in Albert Hall at Leeds has been revoked and the hotels have agreed to receive no delegates, but another hall has been secured, and the municipality will not oppose the holding of the meeting or of a public demonstration in front of the town hall in the evening.

Hungarian Proposals

Demand Restoration of All Occupied States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—The Hungarian delegates to the Stockholm conference have reached Stockholm and have been received by the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. They advocate: No annexations or indemnities, complete political restoration of the occupied states, and the cost of restoration to be borne by those states which retain ravaged territories, except in the case of Belgium and Serbia.

Serbia being too small and weak to reconstruct herself, she must be assisted by all belligerents, while Belgium should be restored by Germany; but should realization of this demand necessitate a prolongation of the war, then the same procedure should be adopted as in the case of Serbia.

The delegates further favor a union of all Polish territories into one independent state allied to all its neighbors, while its minimum demands are an autonomous Russian Poland and national liberty, with guarantee for the development of the other Polish territories.

Socialists to Confer

British Delegates to Stop Over at Stockholm

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The question of an international Socialist conference is not clearing up very rapidly. Yesterday, however, the Labor Party executive council met and decided to send a delegation to Petrograd at an early date. It was also decided that these delegates should stop at Stockholm en route and meet M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, to discuss the conference question.

It is important to remember that these preliminary conferences with M. Branting and the Dutch-Scandinavian Socialist committee are only preliminary to the calling of a conference and that unless an understanding is reached at these preliminary meetings the projected international conference might not eventuate.

If it does eventuate, as has already been pointed out, it will not be the original and discredited Stockholm conference, but that called on the Russian initiative. It is not even certain that the conference will be held at Stockholm. A new development is the refusal of M. Ribot to grant passports to Socialists going to Petrograd until the Stockholm conference has been got out of the way and until the French delegates passing through the Swedish capital will not run the danger of contact against their will with the German and Austrian agents. At yesterday's meeting of the British Labor Party executive council the question of the personnel of the delegation was not settled. G. H. Roberts, M. P., whose name has been mentioned in the Government official statement

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. From La Bassee Canal to the southern bank of the River Scarpe the firing activity again attained great intensity. The English advanced in reconnoitering raids yesterday near Hulluch, Cherley and Fontaine. They were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince. On the Aisne front and in Champagne the position was unchanged. Yesterday morning during an enterprise at the Hochberg, south-east of Nauroy, 60 French prisoners fell into our hands.

Eastern theater: Near Smorgon, Baranovich, Brody and on the Zloch-Tarnopol Railway the firing activity was greater than that during the past few days.

Macedonian front: Bulgarian advanced posts by their fire reduced to failure enemy advances on the right bank of the River Vardar and south of Lake Doiran.

The enemy forces yesterday lost four airplanes and three captive balloons as the result of aerial attacks by our airmen.

The supplementary official statement issued on Friday evening by the German War Office reads:

There have been lively duels in the Wytsehaet bend on the Artois front. Northwest of Soissons there were patrol engagements which were successful for us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement from British headquarters issued Friday night follows:

During the month of May we captured in operations in the battle area and in raids and minor operations on other portions of the front 3412 German prisoners, including 68 officers. We also took one German field gun, 80 machine guns and 21 trench mortars.

A hostile raiding party was driven off early this morning northwest of Boursies, on the Bapaume-Cambrai road. A party of our troops entered the enemy positions south of Ypres and successfully bombed a number of occupied dugouts.

There was considerable artillery activity by both sides during the day in the area southeast of Epehy, on both banks of the Scarpe and in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official communication issued on Friday night by the War Office reads:

To the north of Moulin de Laffaux the Germans, after a violent bombardment, started an attack in the course of which they succeeded in gaining a foothold in some portions of our advanced trenches. Our counterattacks succeeded in the afternoon in throwing back the enemy forces from most of the elements they had occupied. Cannonading continues rather violent in the entire region.

Several attempts against our positions on Hill 364 (Verdun sector) were repulsed by our fire. The enemy forces suffered heavy losses and gained no advantage.

On the rest of the front intermittent cannonading was reported. Aviation: Our special cannon brought down today two German airplanes, which fell inside the German lines.

Belgian communication: Activity by the two artilleries is reported on the Belgian front.

Army of the Orient, May 31: The British carried out a raid in the region of Karaceli. There has been some fighting between the advanced posts in the direction of Ljumnica (Ljumnitsa). Considerable air raiding activity has prevailed by both sides. Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on Florina and Bukovo. British airplanes have successfully bombed enemy camps near Bogdanci.

The statement issued on Friday forenoon follows:

During the night the enemy artillery, vigorously counterbattled by ours, conducted a rather violent bombardment of our first lines in the region north of Moulin de Laffaux, on the Calonne plateau and in the Chevreux wood. Various attacks by the Germans west of Cerny and south of the Loire were repulsed by our fire. A

German effort against our positions at the Casque also was fruitless, costing the enemy troops losses without yielding results. The enemy forces left 20 prisoners in our hands.

We captured a German post south of Chevreux and took prisoners. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

An official report issued on Friday dealing with the losses of German aeroplanes says:

In the period between May 17 and May 31, 32 German machines were destroyed on our front during aerial combats, in addition to 57 others which crashed to earth within the enemy lines. Captain Guynemer brought down five machines, four of them on the same day. Two of these airplanes were felled in one minute, which is perhaps the first time in the war that such a thing has been accomplished. These five new victories bring up to 43 the number of German machines destroyed thus far by this valiant officer.

In the same period Lieutenant Pinsard put out of action three German machines, triumphing over his fifteenth adversary. Here are the names of other pilots who have increased the number of their exploits: Adjutant Madom, 12 machines; Sub-Lieutenant Tarascon, 11; Adjutant Jaillier, 10; Captain Matton, 6; Sergeant Soullier, 5.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian official statement issued on Friday reads:

Considerable artillery activity developed in the northern sector of the Carso and on the line from Gorizia to Piava.

In the Vodice area last night numerous Austrian masses troops made a violent attack upon our positions on Hills 592 and 652. The attack, prepared by intense artillery fire and carried out with stubbornness, failed completely, owing to the firm resistance of our troops and the well directed fire of our batteries which dispersed the enemy masses reinforcements. The enemy forces suffered severe losses and left in our hands 83 prisoners, including three officers.

There were minor encounters, favorable to us, between our advanced posts and enemy reconnoitering parties in the Posina valley and at the head of the stream.

Last night enemy aircraft made a raid on Udine and Cervignano, dropping incendiary bombs. Our anti-aircraft guns put them to flight. Very slight damage was done. One civilian was wounded.

Our machines in response successfully bombed military works at Barcola, north of Trieste, and returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday reads:

There was relative calm on the Isonzo front yesterday. Toward evening the Italians again attempted to pierce our front near the Vodice by the use of strong forces but the attack broke down under our fire.

The Italian advances were resumed this morning but suffered a similar fate near Jamiano.

There is nothing of importance to report in the Carnia or Tyrol sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—An official Berlin telegram announces that out of regard for neutrals whose ships have been prevented by the British Government from leaving British ports on dates hitherto fixed by Germany, all such ships will be granted free passage through the barred zone around Great Britain on July 1, provided they carry distinctive signs and follow certain routes.

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FRANCE STANDS FIRM IN THE WAR

Premier Replies to Socialist Interpellation That Victory Alone Can Bring Peace — Explains Passport Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—There was a crowded and excited gathering of deputies in the Chamber yesterday in view of the rumors which have been current and prophecies of the fall of the Government as the outcome of a debate on the Socialist interpellation regarding the Stockholm conference and the proposed international conference. M. Ribot himself, however, mounted the tribune to answer this interpellation by a Government statement.

M. Ribot reminded the deputies of the misgivings raised even among Socialists by the first announcement of the proposed Stockholm meeting. The first drawback to such a proposal was that it made it appear that one party was trying to play the part of the Government, and peace could be the work of no one party. Today the Socialists met to discuss war aims. Tomorrow the Roman Catholics of all countries would have a right to do the same.

If that was so, where would the Government, which were responsible, stand? The country would only tolerate a French peace, and how at the moment when the fiercest struggles were in progress, could one speak with their enemies, who had by no single word disavowed the crimes of their governments and had by their silence approved of its atrocities? How could they start conversations when France was occupied by the enemy? Peace could not result from such meetings.

Peace, M. Ribot declared, striking the tribune with his fist amid prolonged cheers from the whole House standing, can only come through victory. What would they think in the United States, he added, where they are preparing to bring decisive help, if they thought they detected signs of weariness in France. In these circumstances the Government could not assume the responsibility of facilitating or authorizing the journey to Stockholm.

M. Ribot then spoke of the patriotism of Socialists and said passports for Russia would be granted when the

question of the Stockholm conference had been set aside.

Referring to the seditious rumors in circulation that France in this war was the attacker, M. Ribot described them as "an infamy." These rumors referred to alleged pre-war agreements between France and Russia. So that there might be no mistake, he intended, with the approval of the Russian Government, to publish not only treaties made but all documents without exception.

Concluding, he said that public opinion need not be alarmed. The times were difficult; the end of a war was always a difficult moment. Those who showed the most resolute energy would win victory, and he was confident France would be that country.

M. Cachin, Socialist, whose statement on returning from Petrograd induced the French Socialists to decide on participation in the international conference, then demanded a secret sitting, with a view to proving the patriotism of French Socialism, this request being granted.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—According to accounts of the opening of the Reichsrath the Slav deputies maintained a chilly silence during the President's references to the unity of the nation and gallantry of the troops, while many Czechs left the chamber. It is also stated that the Premier vainly tried beforehand to persuade the Slav leaders to resist demands and that the striking similarity between the text of those declarations and the phrases used by Entente statesmen, especially by President Wilson in his message, was generally noted, while at the same time an emphatic counterdeclaration of German Bohemians, that any attempt at restoring the Bohemian constitution would be strongly opposed, made a deep impression.

Meanwhile, further messages state that the Polish Club has authorized the introduction of an urgent motion in the lower house, pointing out that both belligerent groups have now recognized that the right of nations to govern themselves is the postulate for a permanent peace, and urging the Government to make every effort to render such a peace possible in the immediate future.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday reads:

There was relative calm on the Isonzo front yesterday. Toward evening the Italians again attempted to pierce our front near the Vodice by the use of strong forces but the attack broke down under our fire.

The Italian advances were resumed this morning but suffered a similar fate near Jamiano.

There is nothing of importance to report in the Carnia or Tyrol sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—An official Berlin telegram announces that out of regard for neutrals whose ships have been prevented by the British Government from leaving British ports on dates hitherto fixed by Germany, all such ships will be granted free passage through the barred zone around Great Britain on July 1, provided they carry distinctive signs and follow certain routes.

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ALLIES' GRAIN NEEDS FIGURED

French Expert Estimates 560,000,000 Bushels for France, England and Italy—Senate to Vote on Food Protection Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emile Level, food expert of the permanent French commission in the United States, declares that England, France and Italy will need 560,000,000 bushels of grain the coming year. M. Level said Italy will have to import 100,000,000 bushels, France 150,000,000 bushels and England at least 300,000 bushels.

Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be Food Administrator, has said the United States and Canada should send 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain to the Entente Allies and that the minimum to meet their requirements is 800,000,000. M. Level's figures do not include Belgium, Serbia, Rumania or any of the other Balkan states.

If shipping facilities will permit, part of the grain shortage will be made up by imports from India and Australia, both of which will probably have grain to spare.

Under a limited debate rule, the Senate is expected to reach a final vote today on the Lever food survey and crop stimulation bill, one of the war measures. When the bill passes the upper House it will be sent to conference for compromising points of difference between House and Senate.

Two amendments designed to prohibit speculation in food products were introduced. One by Senator Thomas would authorize the President to suspend grain exchanges where dealing in futures is permitted. The other amendment, by Senator McKellar, would forbid speculation.

Debate on a proposal by Senator Fall that all public surveyed and unreserved lands in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and South Dakota be opened under the 640-acre homestead act, was in progress when the Senate recessed.

The Poinceter antitoxin gambler amendment to the Lever Bill was considerably modified in its effect on Friday when the Senate accepted, on a roll call vote of 35 to 20, a proviso offered by Senator McCumber of North Dakota exempting from the operations of the law those who hold foodstuffs or fuel for future market as in the ordinary course of business.

C. F. Hovey Company

Tel. Beach 3460

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets
Boston, Mass.

Mail Orders Filled

Summer Wash Dresses



\$5.00

\$7.50

\$8.75

\$10.75

FIGURED VOILE dresses; plain skirt, with tuck at bottom; waist with organdie collar and vestee; belt of the figured voile \$5.00

EMBROIDERED CREPE VOILE dresses; plaited waist; large sailor collar; plaited skirt; piped with contrasting color; kid belt \$8.75

GINGHAM DRESSES, in many color combinations; plaited skirt; waist with side-button effect; black silk tie and patent leather belt \$7.50

DRESSES OF IMPORTED corded plaid; surplice effect waist, with sash collar and cuffs of embroidered organdie; two-tier skirt; in tan, pink and blue \$10.75

Low-Price Graduation Dresses

White Graduation Dresses in plain voile, corded voile, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, crepe meteor and nets; some on tailored lines; others trimmed elaborately with ribbons and embroidery; sizes for women and misses; many styles suitable for class days. Prices range from

\$7.50 to \$45.00

Filene's

Silk Dresses
\$18.50

9 New Styles

We never had such dresses at \$18.50, even when prices were not so high generally.

White and pink crepe de chine. White and pink Georgette crepe. Navy blue taffeta. Fine striped taffeta. Striped navy blue taffeta, \$18.50. Sketched—Georgette crepe, \$18.50. Satin dresses, \$29.50.

Will Decision Reversed

Judge Loring of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday reversed the decision of the Probate Court of Suffolk County allowing the will of Franklin P. Carter, which left practically all of his estate to Brown University. The contest was made by an uncle and another relative who were not mentioned in the will.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

UNITED STATES CALL TO ARMS

Loyal Response on Registration Day Is Assured by the Patriotism of the Masses—Antagonistic Elements Exposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attention has been directed during the past few days to many instances in various sections of the United States, where organized efforts to prevent registration under the National Army Law have been discovered and exposed. One might infer, according to a Cabinet official, who commented on the situation on Friday, that the whole country is permeated with a disposition of revolt against the selective law that has been adopted for the formation of an efficient national land force. That such an inference would be far from justified is the conviction of the official referred to.

It is true, as he pointed out, that the country, in its purpose to place itself in a position most effectively to enter the war for peace, is making use merely of a new army mobilization machine or method, something never tried before. But it is pointed out that while the rebellious element, infinitesimal as compared with the vast mass of citizens that stands at attention waiting for the day, has had its inning, and a few have been imprisoned, the country has not gone back on its traditions, nor is it going to do so.

The Administration chiefs have faith that the people of the United States, with the few exceptions noted, not only will abide by the acts of their representatives in Congress, and obey the law they have enacted, but will cheerfully and loyally give their compliance thereto. This is indicated in reports from every State.

One of the results from the coming registration, considered of vast importance to the United States, will be the increase in the popular sense of solidarity and national unity. It is considered that the drawing together in a common cause, in common service, and common sacrifice, will bring the people of the country, from many races as they are, more into oneness of national thought. As the Cabinet officer put it: "If Henry, the only son of the village washerwoman, must go and register next Tuesday, so must George, the village banker's petted son. And the Government prizes Henry just as highly as it does George."

It is the belief of the Administration that the country will show its allies, and the enemy too, that between the Statue of Liberty and the Golden Gate exists a national solidarity of purpose which, when once aroused, is invincible. This, it is believed, will be sufficient answer to the insinuations emanating from Germany recently to the effect that the United States will be ineffective in the war because of a lack of national unity.

"I believe the people are imbued with the motive of service in this registration," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told, "and that they are approaching the writing of the glory roster in exactly the thought expressed in the President's appeal."

Far from any feeling of uncertainty in the situation, the official anticipation of next Tuesday's event is distinctly optimistic. This arises from faith in the fidelity of the masses of the United States to the cause of democracy, to the purpose of bringing the war speedily to a successful close, and the establishment of a permanent peace founded upon the equality of rights of individuals and of nations.

As the President has said often from one day when he asked at Philadelphia, a year ago, "Are you ready for the test?" down to his proclamation of Friday giving warning of prosecution for evasion of the registration law, the coming months involve sacrifice, possibly many and great sacrifices, before the world can be made safe for democracy. As The Christian Science Monitor representative has been told, however, the country is even now more firmly resolved than ever to consecrate all its resources to drive piracy from the seas, and tyranny and autocracy from the chancelleries of the world.

It is the conviction of the Administration that the voice of treason will be all but still by the record of Tuesday, when the vast majority of the 10,000,000 young men who are to be enrolled will perform that act as one of service, and will not go "like the quarry slave scourged to his dungeon."

Aid Appreciated

Department of Justice Asks Cooperation in Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory issued the following statement on Friday:

"The Department of Justice has been greatly aided in several instances by volunteer organizations in cities and towns which have compiled records and held them available for the department's use, and have also furnished valuable information to its agents. Assistance of the sort referred to is of great value, and will be gladly received. I urge patriotic men in every section of the country to perfect organizations which will see to the registration of all names in their communities, preserving notes showing the personal sympathies and activities of individuals. I do not propose methods in detail, as these may

be worked out by the men who are willing to act and are not otherwise engaged in serving their country."

Columbia Students Held

Counsel Argues the Selective Law Is Unconstitutional

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winter Russell, well known social worker, defending three Columbia University students in the Federal court today, demanded that the charge of distributing anti-registration literature against his clients be dismissed, holding that the selective service law is unconstitutional. The three, Owen Cattell, Charles F. Phillips and Eleanor Wilson Parker, were held to await the action of the Federal grand jury.

The three defendants were denounced by Assistant District Attorney Content. He declared their efforts were seditious and treasonable. Mr. Russell cited the words of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, who spoke against the draft, as one reason his clients should not be prosecuted. "It makes no difference what Champ Clark said," Mr. Content shouted. "These people are charged with violating a law."

Door to Mexico Closed

LAREDO, Tex.—Government agents here are refusing to allow male citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 to cross the border into Mexico. The first two American youths to be detained are held by the Government agents' bureau of investigation. They are charged with "seeking to leave the United States to avoid military registration."

PLANS ARRANGED FOR MR. M'ADOO

Secretary of Treasury to Arrive in Boston Early on Tuesday and Attend Several Events in Interests of Liberty Loan

Plans for the Boston visit of the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, next Tuesday, so far as completed, indicate that he will have a full day here in the interests of the Liberty Loan.

Accompanied by Charles S. Hamilton of the Federal Reserve Board, Secretary McAdoo will arrive in the South Station at 7 a. m., going at once to Copley-Plaza Hotel for breakfast. At 9:30 Mr. McAdoo will meet Gov. Alfred L. Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Chairman Frederick H. Curtis of the Federal Reserve Board and Andrew J. Peters, vice-chairman of that body. An hour later, Collector of the Port Edmund Billings will call for Mr. McAdoo, who will have nothing scheduled until 12, when a meeting has been arranged at Faneuil Hall, in his honor, with Mayor Curley presiding, and formal addresses by the Mayor, Mr. McAdoo and Maj. H. L. Higginson. At 1 o'clock there will be a luncheon at the Boston City Club, with a concert by the Ninth Regiment Band. Governor Aiken of the Federal Reserve Bank is to be toastmaster and addresses will be delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury and others.

Invitations to the Boston City Club luncheon have been extended to the executive committee of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, the general committee of that organization, the heads of all the Liberty Loan subcommittees, the trade committees of the city of Boston, Mayor Curley, the governors of the six New England states, Capt. William R. Rush, U. S. N., Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment, the Federal officeholders and Federal judges.

The biggest Liberty bond subscription of yesterday was made by Hayden, Stone & Co., which took \$10,000,000. The National Shawmut Bank took \$2,500,000 more, bringing its subscription up to \$15,000,000. In Lowell \$1,400,000 has been subscribed. Franklin Savings Bank of Boston reports 130 individual subscriptions to the bonds, totaling \$62,650, were sent into the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday. Brookline individuals have subscribed \$168,350. Chelsea reports subscriptions aggregating \$140,000. Newport, R. I., subscriptions amount to \$350,000, while Athol has taken \$35,000.

North and Gardner and Leonard have each taken an even \$100,000 and Beverly \$70,000, chiefly in small subscriptions. Andover, \$200,000; Dedham National Bank, \$100,000; Revere Trust Company, \$15,000; Revere Savings Bank, \$6,000; the city of Medford, \$30,000; Danvers, \$40,000, and Cohasset, \$8,000.

Figures from Maine show subscriptions \$75,000 from Skowhegan, \$20,000 from Bethel and \$17,500 from 40 subscribers in Norway. Winoski, Vt., a mill town, has contributed \$17,000.

A special rally for Boston marketmen has been arranged at Faneuil Hall next Wednesday. Mayor Curley last night requested that Quincy Market be closed on that day between 11:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. to allow the marketmen to attend.

Quick response has been made by members in every part of the State to the appeal to buy Liberty bonds, sent out by the Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association. Reports show that the total will run into the thousands.

Dorchester Home Guard

A recruiting station for the proposed home guard company of Dorchester has been opened at 1455 Dorchester Avenue. It will be open evenings for 10 days from 7 to 10 o'clock. Commander Henry C. Thomas of Camp 30, S. of V., is provisional captain.

Jordan Marsh Company

Now Comes the Sale Which So Many

New England Women Wait and Plan for—the Save-Money Event

Our Annual June White Sale

Offering Women's and Misses' Undermuslins—Women's and Misses' Blouses—Corsets—Handkerchiefs

AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICE REDUCTIONS

Women's Blouses

LINGERIE FRENCH BLOUSES—Fine hand embroidery and real lace trimmed models 5.95

LINGERIE BLOUSES—In stripe voile, batiste and organdie 3.95

LINGERIE BLOUSES—Plain tucked models or fluffy frills edged 2.95

LINGERIE BLOUSES—Batiste, voiles and organdie, marked down from our own stocks 2.00

LINGERIE BLOUSES and SPORT COATS—In plain and emb. tailored models, samples, marked at 2.00

LINGERIE BLOUSES—Lace and emb. trimmed; 280 from our own stock marked down to 1.50

MIDDY and SPORT COAT STYLE BLOUSES—Samples marked down to 1.50

LINGERIE BLOUSES—In white and colored effects, and marked from our stock at 1.00

Misses' Blouses

MISSSES' NEW VOILE BLOUSES—In a big variety of styles 1.50

MISSSES' LINGERIE and TAILORED BLOUSES—Specially priced 2.00

MISSSES' and GIRLS' MIDDY BLOUSES—Marked down to 45c

MISSSES' GEORGETTE BLOUSES—In a big variety of styles, greatly reduced prices. To close 8.95

MISSSES' CREPE DE CHINE and LINGERIE BLOUSES—Reduced to 3.95

Corsets

AVONA CORSETS—Model for the average figure; best of materials; excellent fitting. 4.95

AVONA CORSETS—Topless and low bust models; very popular styles. Excellent values 2.50

NEMO CORSETS—Models for the medium figure and well boned 1.95

REGALIST CORSETS—Made in plain and fancy materials. Slender to medium models. 3.95

BRASSIERES—Made in all-over embroidery and lace trimmed; hook in front model. 98c

BRASSIERES—Hamburg trimmed and hook in front model 75c

DE BEVOISE BRASSIERES—Embroidery trimmed, reinforced under arm; hook front model 45c

DE BEVOISE BRASSIERES—Made of double net for summer wear; hook front model 29c

June White Sales in Many Other Sections, Linens, Bed Clothing, Cottons, White Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Dress Goods, etc.

Featuring Our June Sale of New Undermuslins

Domestic Undermuslins

Corset Covers and Drawers—Lace and embroidery trimmings 39c

Drawers and Corset Covers—Good material and trimmings 50c

Straight Chemises, Covers and Drawers—Several styles 69c

Envelope Chemises, Skirts, Gowns and Combinations—All with dainty trimmings 69c

Night Gowns, Straight and Envelope Chemises—Variety of styles 1.00

Combinations, Skirts, Covers and Drawers—Good laces and embroidery 1.00

Drawers, Covers and Straight Chemises—Of nainsook, with lace and embroidery trimmings 1.50

Gowns, Skirts, Combinations and Envelope Chemises—Of fine nainsook and neatly trimmed 1.50

Skirts, Gowns, Straight and Envelope Chemises and Combinations—All of extra fine nainsook and fancy lace and embroidery trimmings 1.95

Envelope Chemises, Skirts, Gowns and Combinations—With elaborate lace and ribbon trimmings 2.95

Night Gowns and Skirts—With fancy yokes and deep flounces of laces and embroideries 3.95

Night Gowns—(Samples) Medium size 2.79

Night Gowns—(Samples) Beautiful trimmings, medium size 3.79

One Lot of Gowns and Envelope Chemises—The best cotton crepe, and finished with good wash laces in several styles. A popular garment that needs no ironing 1.00

French Underwear

French Gowns, Chemises and Combinations—All hand made and hand embroidered in several designs 2.89

French Covers, Drawers, Envelope Chemises—Hand embroidered and hand scalloped 2.89

French Chemises—All hand made and hand scalloped; sizes 36 and 38 only 95c

French Gowns, Chemises, Covers and Combinations—Solid and eyelet hand embroidery 3.79

French Drawers and Corset Covers—New model, hand scalloped flounces 1.39

French Combinations and Drawers—Hand embroidered in elaborate designs 4.45

French Gowns and Skirts—Of the best material and with several designs of hand embroidery 4.95

French Gowns—Of the better quality and extra fine hand needlework 9.95

French Combinations—Drawer model, with hand embroidered yoke in fine hand work 6.89

French Skirts—With deep flounces and hand scalloped edges 1.95

French Vest Chemise—Dainty designs of embroidery 1.50

Silk, Crepe de Chine and Wash Satin Underthings

Envelope Chemises and Knickerbockers—Of good quality crepe de chine and well trimmed 1.89

Knickerbockers and Envelope Chemises—Of best quality crepe de chine 2.75

Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Knickerbockers—Of best silk, crepe de chine and satin, with fancy lace trimmings 3.45

Gowns, Skirts, Knickerbockers and Envelope Chemises—Of best silks and satins, with elaborate trimmings 4.75

Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Skirts—Made of the very best crepe de chine and Georgette; new models and fancy yokes and flounces 5.89 and 6.75

Gowns and Skirts—Of the finest silk materials and elaborate trimmings of laces and ribbons, laces and ribbons, Camisoles—Crepe de chine, lace yokes 69c

Camisoles—Heavy silk crepe de chine 1.00

Camisoles—Best silk crepe de chine, fancy yokes 1.50

A special lot of Silk Crepe de Chine Gowns in 12 different styles; all new models and are trimmed with fine laces and ribbons; also some tailored models. Very special for 3.95

Extra Size Undermuslins

Extra Size Covers and Drawers—Cut full and well trimmed 50c

Extra Size Drawers and Covers—With neat edgings 69c

Extra Size Gowns, Skirts, Drawers and Covers—With several style trimmings 1.00

Extra Size Skirts, Gowns and Drawers—Lace and embroidery trimmings 1.50

Extra Size Gowns and Skirts—With fancy yokes and flounces 1.95

Extra Size Skirts—With deep embroidery flounces 2.95

Philippine, Spanish and Porto Rican Underwear

Philippine and Porto Rican Gowns, Straight and Envelope Chemises—In several dainty designs 1.95

Philippine Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Straight Chemises—Floral and other neat designs 2.95

Philippine Envelope Chemises, Gowns and Straight Chemises—Hand embroidered 3.95

Philippine Gowns—Hand made of fine nainsook and hand emb. 4.95

Porto Rican Gowns, Chemises and Corset Covers—In drawn work and elaborate hand needlework; made under our own supervision. 3.95 to 12.00

Spanish Gowns and Straight Chemises—All made by hand and embroidered by the best needleworkers in Spain 3.45, 4.45, 5.45

Women's Knit Underwear

WOMEN'S JERSEY SILK UNION SUITS—Subject to mill imperfections 1.98

WOMEN'S SILK TOP UNION SUITS—With lisle body, reinforced 98c

WOMEN'S LILE UNION SUITS—Three-piece, cuff knee, reinforced 79c

GLOVE SILK ENVELOPE UNION SUITS—Slightly display soiled 1.98

WOMEN'S GLOVE SILK VESTS—In plain white and pink 1.45

WOMEN'S SWISS VESTS—Silk mixed, band tops 98c

WOMEN'S FANCY SWISS LILE VESTS—With hand crocheted yokes 79c

WOMEN'S SWISS LILE VESTS—Extra sizes 59c

WOMEN'S SWISS LILE VESTS and BODICES 49c

WOMEN'S SWISS RIBBED VESTS—In plain and fancy 35c 3 for 1.00

WOMEN'S SUMMER VESTS—In regular and extra sizes, second quality 19c

Handkerchiefs

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen, narrow hems 12½c

WOMEN'S FINE PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—With soft finish, washed ready for use 12½c

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS 17c

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Hand hemstitched 35c

WOMEN'S APPENZEL HANDKERCHIEFS—One corner hand embroidered 1.00

WOMEN'S PURE LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—Broken assortments 12½c

WOMEN'S IMPORTED DUCHESS LACE HANDKERCHIEFS for June Weddings and Graduation Gifts. Marked to one-third usual price.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure linen, hand drawn 37½c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Hand hemstitched 50c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen hemstitched 12½c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen hemstitched 15c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen hemstitched 17c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Linen, colored border 50c

Children's Underwear

CHILDREN'S SUMMER VESTS—Low neck, sleeveless, 17c, 3 for 50c

BOYS' SUMMER WEIGHT UNION SUITS—Broken sizes 50c

BOYS' SUMMER UNION SUITS—14 and 16 yr. sizes 59c

INFANTS' SWISS RIBBED SILK and WOOL BANDS 35c 3 for 1.00

INFANTS' MERINO VESTS—Broken sizes 25c

June Sale of Misses' Underwear

Misses' Underwear

GIRLS' KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS—Emb. trimmed; 2 to 10 years 19c

GIRLS' EMB. TRIMMED STRAIGHT DRAWERS and KNICKERS 39c

GIRLS' SEERSUCKER BLOOMERS—Full cut 69c

GIRLS' EMBROIDERY and RIBBON TRIMMED GOWNS 59c

GIRLS' AND MISSES' NAINSOOK GOWNS 79c

Misses' Underwear

GIRLS' AND MISSES' PINK BATISTE GOWNS—Empire style 95c

GIRLS' AND MISSES' PERCALE PAJAMAS—Pink or blue stripes 1.00

GIRLS' EMB. TRIMMED SKIRTS—With tucks above flounce 50c

GIRLS' FISHEYE, LACE TRIMMED, and LACE TRIMMED SCALLOPED SKIRTS 69c

Misses' Underwear

MISSES' FANCY LACE FLOUNCE SKIRTS 95c

MISSES' EMBROIDERY and LACE FLOUNCE SKIRTS 2.95

MISSES' ENVELOPE CHEMISE and CAMISOLES—Fancy trimmed 95c

GIRLS' AND MISSES' FANCY LACE TRIMMED PRINCESS SLIPS 95c

GIRLS' AND MISSES' PRINCESS SLIPS—6 to 16 years 1.45

Misses' Underwear

MISSES' SILK or SECCO SILK PRINCESS SLIPS—Pink, blue or white, odd lot 1.95

MISSES' CREPE DE CHINE ENVELOPE CHEMISE—Special at 2.95

MISSES' FLOWERED SAT- EEN PETTICOATS 95c

MISSES' COLONIAL STYLE OR SCALLOPED FLOUNCE WHITE SAT- EEN PETTICOATS 95c

MISSES' WASH SILK TWIN PETTICOATS 2.75

DO YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY
—BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Jordan Marsh Company

In Addition to the Goods Advertised Above Special ONE-THIRD REDUCTION SALES Are Being Held on Every Floor of Our Main Store and New Building

STATE TO TRAIN OWN SOLDIERS

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser
Decides to Use Massachusetts
Officers to Get Regiments in
Trim for Mobilization

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, M. N. G., acting Adjutant-General, is arranging to have the Massachusetts National Guard regiments not now in the Federal service, trained by State officers. He reached this decision as a result of the inability to obtain from Secretary of War Baker promise that the State troops would be mobilized and taken into the Federal service prior to July 25, all instruction officers of the regular Army being fully occupied in other activities up to that date.

Brigadier-General Sweetser wished to have the recruits of the regiments in good form by the mobilization date, and also to put the experienced guardsmen through a preliminary practice tour of duty, that all the units may be in as good shape as possible to be taken in hand by the Army officers on the day of mobilization. A drill camp has been selected for the Second Regiment recruits near Springfield. There they will be put through six weeks of intensive preliminary training, like the new men of the Ninth at Framingham and of the Sixth at Concord.

Brigadier-General Sweetser says schools will be formed for commissioned and noncommissioned officers with Canadian officers who have seen service in the trenches as instructors. As soon as an officer has finished a course of instruction in his school, he will drill his men in their army. It is planned to have drills for enlisted men three nights a week. Details as to the location of the schools and time of opening will be announced later. Bombing practice will be given particular attention.

Lieut. Frank K. Ross, U. S. A., detailed by the War Department to inspect the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard, spent his first day at Cambridge yesterday. In the forenoon he watched the trench diggers at Fresh Pond and in the afternoon he reviewed the regiment informally. This forenoon he will conclude his inspection on Soldiers Field.

After his inspection of yesterday Captain Ross said: "I was greatly impressed with the military department at Harvard in every respect, and I believe that the work going on in the regiment is of the utmost importance. The intensive training, it seems, is being carried on with the greatest keenness, and the close order work and marching of the regiment are of the highest order. It could only be surpassed by the cadets at West Point."

There are now 1250 men in the corps, with 54 institutions besides Harvard represented.

On Monday the first battalion of Harvard Corps will go into camp at the Wakefield rifle range to practice shooting for a week. The men will prepare their own meals on the grounds, and prove that they can maintain themselves in the field. They will be followed in succession by the second and third battalions.

Word has been received at Cambridge that two units of men who are to serve at the French front, and among whom are many Harvard men, had arrived safely in France. The aviation unit which sailed on May 19, among them being W. H. Meeker, former president of the Crimson, V. Booth Jr., and S. W. Wiggins has also arrived in France.

The work of Col. Frank B. McCoy, U. S. A., local head of army recruiting, is commended in a dispatch from Washington commending on recruiting throughout the country. The War Department feels that Massachusetts, in proportion to its population, is doing better than most states. The comment was drawn out by the recent request of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that the recruiting staff in Boston be increased. The committee is to be informed of the War Department's complete satisfaction with results here and of the decision not to assign more recruiters to the district.

Corp. Edward Dugger and Privates Ralph Daley, James W. Carrington and Herbert H. Guppy of L Company, Sixth Regiment, were nominated yesterday by Capt. J. Holman Prior for the Negro "Plattsburg" to be opened at Ft. Des Moines, Ia. The names



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by White

Sherman L. Whipple

were approved by Col. Warren E. Sweetser, and the men will start for the West in a few days.

Boys Wearing Bronze Badges

Twelve hundred boys are wearing the bronze badge indicating that they are actively engaged in the food production service of Massachusetts,

according to announcement by the Division of School Boys Mobilization of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. More than 500 boys are now in the various camps, established in nine communities in the State. Three other camps are being formulated.

Most of the 1200 boys have been released from school, and the wearing of the badge signifies that they have actually accepted or arranged for employment, as this insignia means only active service, the boy agreeing to return if he should not satisfactorily complete his term of service.

SOLDIER VOTE IS OBJECT OF CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Politicians are beginning to consider how they can best persuade the soldier vote to their way of thinking in the coming municipal campaign. The city's eight National Guard infantry regiments number about 16,000 at war strength, and this number of absentee votes, it is expected, will be increased and probably more than doubled by the draft. The soldier vote will therefore be something worth striving for.

Already Tammany Hall is said to be considering plans for sending literature to the soldier camps, and the fusionists are expected to take a similar course. The State election law provides that men in actual military service of the State or Nation during time of war, and for this reason absent from their homes, shall be entitled to vote on the same day the polls are open at home. Tammany is expected to watch registration places Tuesday to get names from which mailing lists can be drawn up later.

BOSTON WORKERS ADVANCED

Increases in pay became effective yesterday, June 1, for about 6100 employees of the City of Boston. Every city laborer will get \$3 a day from now on every mechanic is to be paid not less than \$4 a day, while the scrub women will be paid \$10 a week. Those clerks who have been receiving less than \$1800 a year are to be given \$100 increases. The total addition to the budget of expense is thereby raised by several hundred thousands of dollars.

DELEGATES TO SELECT LEADER

John L. Bates and Sherman L. Whipple Possibilities for Presidency of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

Former Gov. John L. Bates is regarded in political circles as the probable choice of a majority of the delegates for president of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which convenes at the State House Wednesday, June 6. So likely does the election of Mr. Bates, who was on the anti-initiative and referendum "slate," appear, that leaders of the initiative and referendum movement are counseling against efforts to unite the initiative and referendum delegates on a particular opposition candidate, believing that the contest might then be regarded as a test of the respective strengths of the initiative and referendum movement at the start. However, many of the delegates who favor the initiative and referendum intend to support Sherman L. Whipple, one of the initiative and referendum "slate," and they hope to see him elected, even though no organized effort, it is claimed, is being made in his behalf.

The experience of former Governor Bates as chief executive of the Commonwealth and earlier as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is apparently counting in his behalf in the discussions among the delegates regarding the election of a presiding officer. There is a general belief that he would be fair to both sides not only in presiding but also in the important function of appointing committees to handle the various subjects which will come before the convention.

Besides the support that will naturally go to him because of his advocacy of the initiative and referendum, Mr. Whipple is expected to win votes by reason of the popularity he enjoys among the delegates generally. This was heightened by his recent service as counsel for the congressional committee which inquired into the alleged leakage of financial news through members of Congress. He is known to the public as a trial lawyer and the choice of the Democrats of the State for numerous high appointive and elective offices. In the election of delegates to the convention, he finished fifth among the candidate for delegates-at-large, running about 4500 votes ahead of former Governor Bates, who finished in sixth place.

The convention which is to assemble on Wednesday will be the fourth held to deliberate over the present Massachusetts Constitution. The first of these conventions was that of 1779-1780 which drafted the Constitution; the second, held in 1820-1821, submitted 14 constitutional amendments to the people, of which nine were accepted in April 1821; the third, held in 1853, submitted both a revised Constitution en bloc and separate amendments to the existing Constitution, all of which failed of acceptance by the people; the fourth convention, to be held this summer, will assemble in response to an act of the Legislature of 1916 which was accepted by the people in November of that year.

Besides the nine amendments made in 1821, there have been 35 others accepted by the people from time to time during the nearly a century which has elapsed. These amendments were referred to the people by the Legislature in accordance with the constitutional provision that two successive Legislatures, by a two-thirds vote in the House and majority vote in the Senate, could refer a proposed constitutional amendment to the people, the amendment to become a part of the Constitution if accepted by a majority of those voting on the question. It is of interest that this constitutional provision, of which advantage has been taken 35 times, was one of the nine amendments accepted by the people in 1821.

It is because this opportunity of amending the Constitution existed that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Chickering

John L. Bates

so few attempts at amendment by conventions have been made. The demand for a particular constitutional change has invariably been met, when the demand became sufficiently strong, with agreement to the change by two successive Legislatures and subsequent submission of the proposed change to the people. This process has continued since the Legislature of 1829-1830 agreed to a constitutional change of the time of beginning the political year. The following Legislature did likewise, and the people adopted this amendment, which became the tenth amendment to the Constitution in May, 1831. The latest occasion when an amendment was made in this manner was in November, 1915, when the people accepted the homestead and the income tax amendments, the forty-third and forty-fourth amendments respectively.

It is believed by many that a leading factor in the defeat of the revised constitution referred to the people by the convention 1853 was a realization that specific amendments could be made at any time through legislative action and a popular referendum. This has been the chief argument against holding a constitutional convention during the dozen years immediately preceding 1916, when efforts to put a constitutional convention bill through the Legislature were annually defeated. At the same time, however, the Legislature failed to agree to numerous proposed constitutional amendments, with a result that the supporters of these amendments, "pooling" their strength for the moment, secured enough support to win

passage of the Constitutional Convention Act of 1916.

A constitutional convention was one of the planks of the Progressive Party in Massachusetts, and it is understood in political circles that support of this plank by Republican leaders was one of the terms of the agreement by which the bulk of the support of the Progressive Party, including that of Charles S. Bird, its leader in Massachusetts, was thrown to Governor McCall and the balance of the Republican State ticket in the campaign of 1915, a campaign which turned the Democrats out of the executive department after a five years' tenure.

The Progressive Party was particularly desirous of putting the initiative and referendum among the provisions of the Constitution; most of the leaders of this party favored an equal suffrage amendment; some of them also wanted the antiseptic amendment, prohibition, the short ballot, biennial elections, an executive budget, etc. These and other proposed constitutional changes were favored by many Republicans and Democrats, an initiative and referendum plank, among others, having been in the Democratic platform for several years.

These planks are to play a prominent part in the deliberations of the forthcoming convention. Other positions expected to be advocated in the convention are: Biennial sessions of the Legislature, "home rule" for cities, recall of judges, abolition of capital punishment, abolition of the Executive Council, stricter regulation

of public utilities, health insurance, age pensions, absentee voting, authority for municipalities to buy and sell necessities, single tax, abolition of veto power of Governor, fewer or more members of the Legislature, a single legislative chamber, assumption by the State of election expenses, State distribution of campaign literature for candidates for public office, a State labor exchange, compulsory military training, extension of jury system, extension of civil service, prohibition of gambling in foodstuffs, a State constabulary, regulation of billboards, shorter hours for women and minor employees, State ownership of various public utilities, extension of educational opportunities, abolition of poll taxes and a reorganization of the judiciary system of the State.

These and other propositions have already been recommended to the Special Commission on the Constitutional Convention which is charged with preparing necessary and helpful data, in advance of the assembling of the convention.

The convention has been authorized to decide for itself whether to submit to the people specific amendments to the Constitution or a revised Constitution en bloc. The convention could, if it chose, make no recommendations of changes. But whatever changes are favored by a majority of the convention must be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, and only in the event of ratification by the people "in the manner directed by the convention" will they become a part of the Constitution. It is probable that the convention will provide that a majority vote of those voting on a proposed article shall suffice for ratification.

TECH TO TRAIN SHIPS' OFFICERS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is about to begin a course of instruction to fit men to be officers on merchant vessels to be built by the Government. The course, designed primarily to fit men for examinations for first officers, was proposed by Henry Howard, Tech '89, president of the Merrimac Chemical Company, who is head of the United States Shipping Board. He has obtained funds and instruments from the Government and has outlined the desired course to Dean A. E. Burton.

There are hundreds of competent sailors on the New England coast skilled in the handling of ships, but lacking a knowledge of some of the technical matters, such as taking observations and making the simple computations necessary on shipboard. Professor Burton's course, it is intended, will supply these elements.

Probably half a dozen instruction stations will be established between New London and Eastport, so that men who must be near their business will be saved inconvenience and expense. Candidates must be more than 31 years of age and have had experience at sea.

Professor Burton, who has managed various astronomical expeditions abroad, will be assisted by the following staff: Profs. G. L. Hosmer and A. G. Robbins of the M. I. T. faculty; Rudolph Beaver '18, a Tech student of wide nautical experience; H. T. Stetson, instructor at the students' observatory at Harvard University; C. H. Tumey of Southbridge and Dr. F. J. B. Cordeiro, U. S. N., retired.



Extraordinary Offering of
F. P. O'Connor Co.

DRESSES

Over 200 of this season's gowns—both women's and misses'—models specially selected for beauty or smartness—on sale Monday, many at

Less Than Half Price

\$25 to \$30 Dresses in smart afternoon and street dresses, distinctive sport models and beautiful evening gowns. Wide range of the fashionable materials and colorings. To close at

\$18

\$35 and \$45 Dresses in individual models embodying the season's best innovations. For matinee, street, sport and evening wear. Opportunity to select from many beautiful dresses at

\$25

\$19.75 to \$25 Dresses in desirable models for street and afternoon wear. Materials include Crepe de Chine, Serge, Jersey, Taffeta, Crepe Meteor. We have marked these dresses at an almost unprecedentedly low price.

\$10

Patriotism Calls on You to Buy a Liberty Bond

F. P. O'Connor Co.
157 Tremont Street, Boston



READY TO WEAR

BUSINESS, Professional and Young Men will find their personal likings as to fabric, pattern and cut, well provided for in

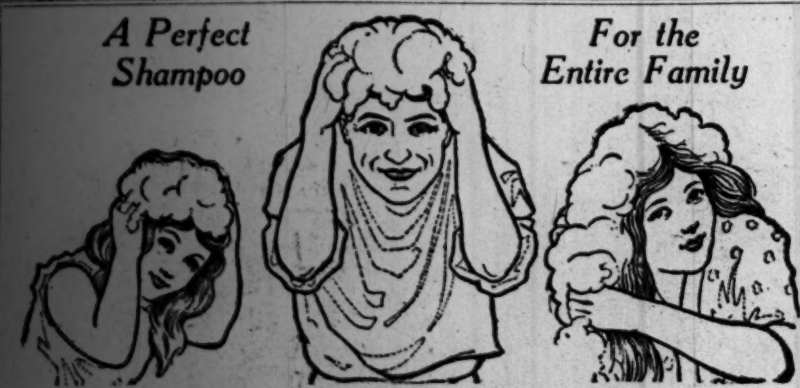
MACULAR PARKER CLOTHES

Worth-while qualities, thorough workmanship and continuing good fit make these Clothes a pleasing investment.

It will take but a few minutes of your time to satisfy yourself fully from the large assortment now at its best.

SUITS: \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35 to \$50
OVERCOATS: \$25, \$30, \$35 to \$40

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND SUMMER



A Perfect Shampoo For the Entire Family
EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO
contains a happy combination of re-
fined crude oil, thoroughly clean and
colorless, and pure coconut oil made
into a mild, yet thorough-cleansing
shampoo. It produces a rich, creamy
lather which cleanses and purifies the
hair and scalp, leaving the hair soft,
sunny, lustrous and easy to handle.
It keeps white hair snow white but
does not change the natural color of
the hair in the least. It contains no
free alkali and can be used as often
as desired with children or adults with
great satisfaction.
Every week Shampoo has enthusiastic
users in every State and Canada.
Very economical, as a 50c bottle will
last many weeks. If your dealer can-
not supply you, show him this adver-
tisement and ask him to order a sup-
ply or we will supply you direct. 50c
per bottle or \$4.00 per dozen, charges
prepaid.
EVERY WEEK MANUFACTURING CO., Liberty St., Proctor, Ill.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

GAIN OF TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

Model Statute Now in Effect in
19 States and 18 Others Have
Laws on the Subject, Report
the Associated Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A summary of last year's work of the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, as obtained from headquarters in this city, shows that the truth-in-advertising movement has advanced rapidly. "After five years of labor," Merle Siderer, chairman of the committee, said to The Christian Science Monitor, "the work of the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs is coming into a larger state of usefulness when it is most needed, for this movement is the antithesis of waste in advertising. The value of this work is no longer a matter of speculation. Methods of work have been standardized. Lines of procedure have been verified. Activities have been coordinated, so that today the movement for truth and integrity in advertising is a recognized asset to the business world."

"The outstanding feature of the year's endeavor," reads the report of the committee, "has been the number of important cases investigated and disposed of with success, both of national and local scope. There has been new legislation, some of it indicating a tendency toward uniformity which is quite encouraging, and the day of national truth-in-advertising legislation is fast approaching. The year has seen this association recognized as never before, by the Government at Washington and other public officials, by great trade associations, by publishers and others, as the logical clearing house for truth-in-advertising endeavor. More and more generally is this important task being delegated to this committee and our opportunities have grown enormously."

A large number of investigations were made during the last year by the committee's special counsel, Richard H. Lee. Approximately 1800 cases were handled direct by various local committees. In about 1200 instances improved advertising was brought without prosecutions, and often without publicity. In about 500 cases, investigation showed suspicion was unjustified.

On the recommendation and with the support of the committee, the Printers Ink model statute has been passed this last year in Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Wyoming, Nevada and Florida. It has been introduced in Oklahoma, Wisconsin and Michigan. The statute is now in effect in 19 states and in 18 others there are laws on truthful advertising. "The committee," reads the report, "has made investigation looking to the enactment of a federal advertising law and believes such legislation should be urged upon Congress at the earliest opportunity."

The following bureaus, looking toward truth in advertising, are now in operation: Better Advertising Bureau, Chicago; Better Business Commission, Cleveland; Advertisers' Protective Bureau, Kansas City; Truth-in-Advertising Bureau, St. Paul; Vigilance Bureau, Minneapolis; Better Business Bureau, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Portland, Ore.; Merchants' Bureau, Spokane; Associated Vigilance Committee of Iowa (covering Des Moines, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Muscatine and Marshalltown). Plans are under way to organize bureaus in Providence, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Louisville, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Dallas, New Haven and Johnstown, Pa.

FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Sidney J. Catts, Governor of Florida, has demanded of the Legislature of this State a reapportionment of representation in the Legislature so that "glaring inequalities" may be abolished.

"It has been 30 years since the last reapportionment in Florida," declared the Governor in a special message:

"That glaring inequalities exist cannot be denied," he continued. "Levy, Nassau, Jefferson, Columbia, Bradford, Hamilton and Putnam counties, with a combined population of 117,177 are given in the present apportionment eight senators, which is 25 per cent of the strength of that body, and in the House these counties are given 15 representatives which is more than 20 per cent of the constitutional strength of that body. The combined strength of Duval, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties is 197,330 and yet these counties are allowed only two senators and five representatives. In the first group of counties the senators represent an average population of 14,647 but in the later 98,665."

NATION'S DANGERS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The danger confronting this country today is exactly as great as that of 1776, and not one-third of the people realize it," was the warning sounded by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, to the executive committee of the National Security League at this week's meeting. Professor Hart is chairman of the league's subcommittee on patriotic education, and was

present to tell about the progress of the Nation-wide lecture campaign on patriotic and war topics, which was launched at a conference of educators in this city early in May.

"The need is very grave for immediately impressing upon the people of this country the reasons for our entrance into the war," continued Professor Hart, "and the fact that the life of democracy—the very life of the Nation itself—hangs upon our victory over Germany."

Plans for carrying out the campaign were discussed, and S. Stanwood Menken, chairman of the executive committee, and Edward Harding, chairman of the executive board of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, were appointed a committee to take the matter up in Washington with the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Public Information. The promotion of the Liberty Loan has already been taken up with the chairman of the 280 branches of the league.

CITIES ON OHIO RIVER ASK APPROPRIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—With the cooperation of the commercial organizations of Fairmont, W. Va.; Mound City, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; Wheeling, W. Va., and other Ohio River cities, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has begun a concerted effort toward making the Ohio River a stream of military importance. It is planned to take the river out of the regular Federal appropriations bill and urge an appropriation of sufficient funds for improvements on the "continuous contract basis." It is pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce that a nine-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill., would be of the utmost strategic importance from a military as well as commercial standpoint.

LUMBER SHIPPERS WANT WOODEN CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. H. Russe of the Russe-Burgess Lumber Company declared before a convention of manufacturers, railroad and professional men here, that lumber mills in Memphis, with pay rolls of approximately \$4,000,000 annually, are confronted with a possible shutdown because of car shortage. It was brought out at the hearing that 143,000 more carloads of freight are in sight than there are cars available. A resolution calling upon Congress to inaugurate a program of "wooden cars," to supplement the wooden ship program, was passed.

DESCENDANT OF BETSY ROSS TO MAKE FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MC GREGOR, Ia.—A silk flag made by the great granddaughter of Betsy Ross, who made the first Stars and Stripes, will be carried to the war front in France. Mrs. Kate Robinson, great granddaughter of Betsy Ross, a resident of Fort Madison, Ia., will make the flag and Phillip F. Roan, a Fort Madison volunteer who is in ambulance service in France will carry it. Mrs. Robinson will make the banner by hand in the same tedious way that her feminine ancestors have done and taught her to do.

POTATO HARVEST FROM BACK YARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LOCKHART, Tex.—Fritz Alves of Lockhart has just harvested his potato crop from a plot of ground 40x60 feet.

From this back yard Mr. Alves gathered 1070 pounds of potatoes, which he sold for 6 cents a pound, netting \$70.20 for the small acreage, or about \$1000 per acre.

RAILWAY POINTS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine furnishes first-class special service from North Station at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of the Swift Company traffic study class en route to Lynnfield, Mass.

The Pullman Company inaugurated today through sleeping car service between Boston and St. Louis, Mo., via the Fitchburg, West Shore and Wabash roads on trains leaving and arriving at North Station at 6 p. m. and 7:20 a. m.

Henry Sullivan, telegraph operator in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Lee, Mass.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany provided first-class special service from South Station at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon for members of the Monday Evening Club en route to Newton Center.

Members of the Teachers School of Science occupied reserved Boston & Maine equipment attached to the Massachusetts Central Express from North Station at 8 o'clock this morning en route to Northampton, Mass. Returning the party will board the train leaving Hadley, Mass., at 5:01 p. m. tomorrow.

Special Boston & Albany Railroad coaches were to be attached to the Framingham Express from South Station at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for a Mt. Vernon Church party en route to Wellesley. Returning the party is to board the train leaving Wellesley at 5:34 p. m.

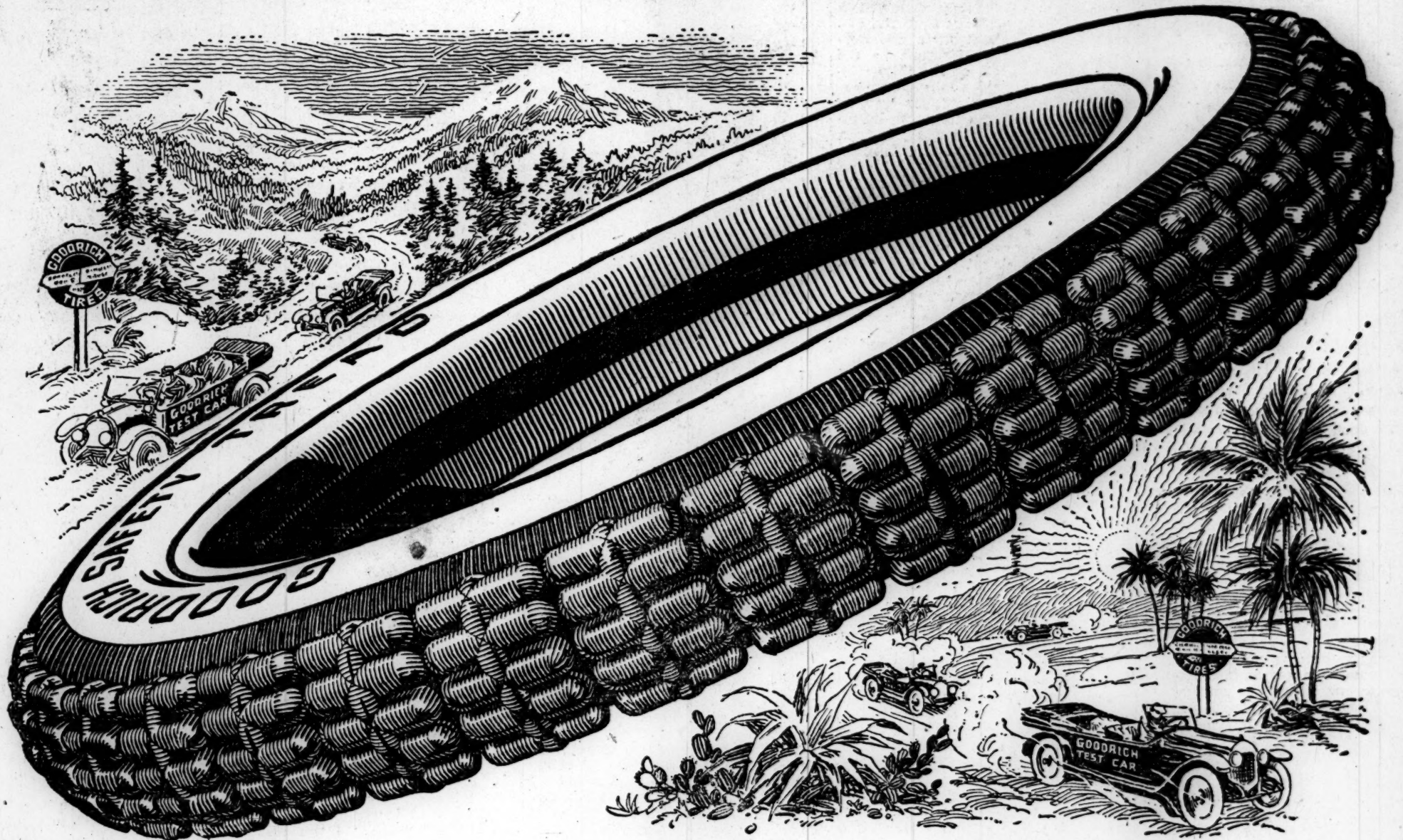
The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped 125 cars of steam coal from Mystic Wharf this morning, destined to Northern New England points.

William Decker, return Boston & Albany conductor running between Albany and Boston, is spending a leave of absence at his camp on Lake George, N. Y.

Fair List Prices

Fair Treatment

The Survival of the Fittest



GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES



EVOLUTION climbs on the experience of the past. Only THE STRONG, THE BEST, survive the TEST. Especially is this true of tires.

Goodrich Black Safety Treads are the FIT fabric tires that have survived the relentless TEST of the Goodrich Test Car Fleet.

To produce them hundreds of tires have been worn threadbare over millions of miles of the worst roads of America.

GOODRICH NEVER SELLS YOU AN EXPERIMENT. Be it a Goodrich rubber mat, a garden hose, or a Goodrich tire, it must prove itself by wear and tear test worthy of the Goodrich name.

A severe test of tires—that test of Goodrich's Test Car Fleets.

Tested The Country Over

Six corps of heavy cars, light cars, hard running cars—take Goodrich Tires and maul their MERIT against teeth of sand, rock, and gravel. Two sets of drivers, speeding them sixteen hours a day, hammer them week after week on the anvil of the road.

Wherever climate and roads can test and tell something about tires, a Goodrich Test Car Fleet is grinding the TRUTH out of Goodrich tires.

While the *Atlantic Fleet* crunches through the hills and valleys of New York and New England, the *Pacific Fleet* hammers the granite highways of the Western coast.

While the *Dixie Fleet* braves the sun of the South, the *Lake Fleet* ploughs the sand stretches of Minnesota.

While the *Prairie Fleet* scouts the roads around Kansas City, the *Mountain Fleet* battles the rocky trails of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks.

Throughout miles of roughing it, which run into millions, over roads which cross-hatch the map of the United States, Goodrich learns the TESTED VIRTUES of its tires.

Thus it settles the durability and resilience of the UNIT MOLDED TIRE—the unbroken curing Goodrich has always maintained was the BEST construction for fabric tires. Thus it settles the wearing strength of Black Tread, the toughest rubber known.

ALL THIS IS THE BEST IN TIRES BECAUSE IT HAS SURVIVED THE TEST.

Ford Car Tires of Heroic Size GOODRICH "Three-Seventy-Five"

The tire sensation of 1917, made exclusively by Goodrich, designed expressly for Ford Cars, is a bulky tire, 31 x 3 3/4 inches, built in Safety Tread only, to fit 30-inch rims. Its extra rubber and fabric means less stress and strain on the tire and your car, hence ECONOMY, in longer-lived tires and longer-lived cars.

These handsome tires, at little more cost, make a DE LUXE FORD CAR.

	PRICE EACH
375 (31 x 3 3/4)	\$18.95
30 x 3 1/2 (Regular Size)	\$16.60

BUY IT, BACKED UP BY GOODRICH
FAIR TREATMENT, IN GOODRICH
BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.

Akron, Ohio

Maker of the tires which won the official 1916

National Automobile Racing Championship—

Silvertown Cord Tires

BOSTON BRANCH, 851-7 Boylston Street

Telephone Back Bay 4670

Where You See This Sign
Goodrich Tires are Stocked



Ask Your Dealer For Them

Best in the Long Run

DORCHESTER DAY
FESTIVITIES OPEN

Flag Raising at Mt. Ida Playground First of Series of Events Several of Which Reflect the National Situation

Reflection of the interest of the nation in the development of the war was to be seen in the patriotic events that featured the program for the celebration of Dorchester Day, which began at 10 o'clock this morning, when the children of that district raised a flag in Mt. Ida Playground, to be formally dedicated this afternoon as a new city park by Mayor Curley. There are two flag raisings, that at the park this morning and another in Franklin Field this afternoon, when the Mayor will speak again.

Post 68, Grand Army of the Republic, took part in this morning's flag raising ceremony. After a short speech by Daniel L. Weymouth, adjutant of the Post, the flag was raised by Miss Rosamond Brady and Miss Dorothy Bailey, assisted by Charles E. Simpson, a member of the Post. Following "colors" which were sounded by a squad of Boy Scouts, James M. Curley Jr. delivered an address on "The Meaning of Our Flag." Representatives from the Massachusetts State Guard and from the First Corps Cadets were present and made short addresses. Music was furnished by a life and drum corps under the direction of Col. James N. Brady.

The Boy Scouts and two detachments of Cadets of Dorchester prepared for a prize drill beginning this afternoon. The prize is a silk flag costing \$150. John F. Dever, director of public celebrations for the city of Boston, announces appropriate exercises at the Blake House, the William R. Russell School, the Oliver Wendell Holmes School and a dinner tonight in Dorchester.

The dedication of the park will be, of course, the leading feature of this afternoon's celebration. The Dorchester Driving Club has arranged for trials on the track and a baseball game will be played if the program is carried out.

The official program as announced by Director Dever is as follows:

10 a. m.—Flag-raising at Ronan Park by the children of that vicinity, assisted by members of Post 68, G. A. R.

10:30—Children's games, Punch-and-Judy shows, distribution of ice cream to school children at Ronan Park.

1 p. m.—Prize drill between Boy Scouts and Cadets from St. Peter's and St. Paul's schools.

2—Dedication exercises at Ronan Park, Mayor Curley presenting it for use of the children. Speech of acceptance by Master John A. Barry, followed by speeches by prominent men of the district. Music by Winchester's Band and singing by school children. Historical exercises at the Blake House and William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, conducted by the Dorchester Historical Society.

1:30 to 3:30—Entertainment for children at Oliver Wendell Holmes School.

3:30—Flag-raising at Franklin Field. Address by Mayor. Starting from the Oval, Franklin Field, 10-mile road race conducted by Hugh C. McGrath of the Park and Recreation Department. Gold watch for best time and silver cup for the first five winners. Baseball game at Ronan Park for the senior prize.

4—Bowling on the green.

5—Awarding of prizes at Ronan Park by the Mayor.

7:45—Band concerts at Edward Everett Square, Savin Hill Playground, Neponset Playground, Gibson Playground, Ronan Park, Franklin Field.

BENSON MAY
QUIT HIS PARTY

(Continued from page one)

ism. For a long time it has been clear to my mind that the Socialist Party is probably the greatest single obstacle to the progress of Socialism in America.

"From the early days of the war, the Socialist Party has, in actual practice, been committed to a program essentially unneutral, un-American, and pro-German. Knowing well that every sincere patriot who criticizes or opposes the war is bound to be dubbed 'pro-German,' and perhaps subject to real persecution, I have hesitated to use that term, and hasten to add that I do not think that there has been (except in a few unfortunate instances) any conscious advocacy of the German cause, as such. But it is a fact that, from the first, the party as a whole has been, with notable uniformity, on the German side. Through the utterances and actions of the national executive committee, the national committee, and our press, the party has been placed in the position of favoring precisely the things desired by the German Foreign Office, and of opposing the things which the German Foreign Office opposed. We have repeated all the miserable evasions and apologies of German statesmen, and been silent upon those questions on which the German interests required silence.

"The truth of this can hardly be questioned. At the time when the German foreign secretary was demanding that the Government of the United States warn its citizens from going to sea on ships bound for certain countries, and withdraw its protection from those ignoring the warning, the same demand was made by our party. And when the Germans demanded that our Government place an embargo on all munitions and food-stuffs, we adopted that demand as the center of our policy, notwithstanding

the fact that the principle involved, if universally accepted by the nations, would, pending the arrival of the era of universal disarmament, impose upon this and every other nation a colossal military system. Later, when the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany made war imminent, our emergency committee repeated this Teutonic demand. Coincidentally, by the way, it was made by Jeremiah O'Leary of New York.

"Many of our leading spokesmen and journalists have made apologies for the betrayal of international Socialism by the German Socialist majority, and have been as silent upon the outrages committed in Belgium as the most loyal subjects of the Hohenzollern dynasty could desire. Our so-called anti-war proclamation was, as I pointed out at the time, simply an evasive apology for the whole German policy of 'frightfulness' and international anarchy.

"What is it but a betrayal of the accepted principles of international Socialism to declare that the war now going on, the issue between the two groups of powers, is 'no concern of the workers'? What is it but a denial of nationalism—without which there can be no internationalism—to say that the only struggle which would justify the workers taking up arms is the social war: that therefore all struggles for national independence are unjustifiable? What is it but a fundamental departure from the Socialism of Marx and Engels, of Liebknecht and Jaures, to urge equally upon Belgian and German workers 'to withdraw all support from their governments'? Is it not clear that the Belgian Government, in defending its territory and people against unwarranted invasion, merited the support of all Belgian Socialists, upon Socialist grounds, while the German Government, engaged in a dastardly violation of the sovereignty of a peaceful and friendly neighbor, merited the opposition of the German Socialists to the end of their power? To contend otherwise is to set Socialism against the moral sense of mankind. Even von Bethmann-Hollweg, admitting the grave wrong done to Belgium, manifested in that moment of unwonted candor a keener appreciation of the essentials of internationalism and Socialism than did our national emergency convention.

"The resolution adopted by the convention, and which appears likely to receive the indorsement of the membership, declares that 'in all modern history there has been no war more unjustified than the war in which we are about to engage.' One thinks of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boer war, and the miserable land-grabbing Italian-Turkish war over Tripoli, to name only a few modern wars, and concludes that this declaration is the product of hysterical rather than historical minds.

"From the opening of the great war I have believed and freely said that the best interests of civilization and of international Socialism will be served by a definite defeat of the Central Empires. I have believed and said that the victory of German militarism would be a supreme disaster to civilization, a serious check to the international Socialist movement, and a terrible menace to the United States and its democratic institutions. Putting aside all the intricate maze of diplomatic contentions, the struggle from the first has appeared to me to be, in actuality, a conflict between militaristic autocracy and democracy. I am well aware that the countries fighting against Germany have their military systems, and that none of them, not even the United States, is a perfect democracy. But I also know that Germany embodies the spirit of militarism in a special and unique way, and that the Entente countries embody the spirit of democracy in a greater degree than Germany or any of her allies.

"Naturally, when I have given expression to these views, I have been called pro-Ally, and the fact that I was born in England and educated there has been offered in explanation. I have been accused of letting my nationalist feelings dominate my internationalism. On the other hand, those who have taken the opposite position, and have either excused or defended German acts, or advocated



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut.-Com. W. K. Riddle

as American policies, in the name of neutrality, the measures which would fit into the plans of Germany and have actually been contended for by the diplomatists of the Central Empire, have loudly proclaimed their freedom from nationalist bias, despite their foreign birth and lineage.

"When I came to this country of my own volition, because it appeared to me to offer greater opportunities for my work than did the land of my birth, the rights and advantages I then acquired carried with them certain obligations to this nation, and when later I took the oath of citizenship I did so without any reservation whatsoever. I repudiate the claim that loyalty to this nation is inconsistent with true internationalism. Loyal support to this nation in the present war is coincident with loyalty to the fundamental institutions without which there can be no Socialist organization of the world. The issue is not loyalty to a ruler or to a government, but to the fundamental institution of American democracy, which, however imperfect, is the most advanced yet developed anywhere in the world."

SUPPLY SHIP
IN COMMISSION

(Continued from page one)

tleship Rhode Island as navigation officer. He was then ordered to Annapolis as an instructor in the department of mathematics. About two years ago he was transferred from Annapolis to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he has been chief officer in charge of the inspection department, acting captain of the Navy Yard, and president of the labor board at the navy yard.

Information given out at the Navy yard in regard to the Bridge shows that the vessel is 423 feet long, 55 feet at the beam, with a draft of 21 feet and a total displacement of 8500 tons. The vessel is of steel construction of the most modern design with twin-screw propellers. The average speed of the vessel is 14 knots. It is the largest vessel ever built at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and in the course of construction it was necessary to build new launching ways at the yard. The contract price was \$1,171,713, and when fully provisioned

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—cut glass and bric-a-brac (Winter St.—4th Floor)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

SPARGO IDEAS
ARE CRITICIZED

State Secretary of Socialists in Massachusetts Says New York Man Does Not Reflect Leading Thoughts on Socialism

In commenting upon the action of John Spargo, a member of the executive of New York, in resigning from the Socialist Party of which he has been an active leader for several years, James Oneal, State secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, declared today that Mr. Spargo has not for some time reflected the leading ideas of socialism, which are internationalism and prohuman. Mr. Oneal denied that the Socialist Party is pro-German, as charged by Mr. Spargo, neither is it pro-Ally.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Oneal said: "Mr. Spargo in issuing the statement which appears in the morning papers, is saying just the reverse of what he said about a year ago, when he was conspicuous in a New York meeting in answering a statement of Charles Edward Russell, who was urging that the United States enter the war."

"Some time after the New York meeting, Mr. Spargo told me that if he could pass a physical examination, he would enlist in the British Army. Mr. Spargo was a British citizen for many years and his sympathies have been with the Allies from the beginning of the war."

"His statement that the Socialist Party is pro-German and has repeated all the miserable evasions and apologies of German statesmen' is not borne out by official utterances of the party since the beginning of the war. A collection of these official statements on the war made by the party, is being compiled in New York and will be available for distribution soon."

"These documents will show that from the beginning of the war the Socialist Party has maintained a consistent policy throughout in its condemnation of all belligerents and in holding aloft the banner of internationalism."

"We said from the beginning that the war had its origin in the rival interests of the ruling classes and the entrance of the United States into it is not regarded by us as an exception. 'The invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania were not considered by President Wilson as sufficient causes for the United States to enter the war. Not until the German submarines began to check the trade in munitions and food supplies, thus reducing the profits of those engaged in the traffic, did the Washington Government proclaim that 'democracy was at stake.'

"We Socialists, with Mr. Spargo, hope to see the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties overthrown, but we also agree with the Russian revolutionists who control Russia, in their statement to the Allies when they said 'We will not sacrifice a single soldier to help you repair the historic injustices committed against

you. . . . What about the historic injustices committed by yourselves and your violent oppression of Ireland, India, Egypt and innumerable peoples inhabiting all continents of the world? If you are so anxious for justice that you are prepared in its name to send millions of people to the grave, then gentlemen, begin with yourselves."

"Mr. Spargo has swallowed the fiction that the Allies are fighting for democracy, ignoring the fact that the British Foreign Office refuses to state its war aims in accord with the democratic declaration of the Russian revolutionists."

"The Socialist Party has not been pro-German or pro-Ally, but international and prohuman."

"Reports we are getting from all sections of the country indicate a tremendous revival of interest in the Socialist party, due to the fact that the people recognize that we have maintained our sanity in a world where normal thinking is the exception."

"If an election were held this month, there would be an enormous increase in the Socialist vote. Mr. Spargo's projected new party has no future whatever. His views are represented by the present administration, and he will be welcomed by the party leaders at Washington."

INDIA REVOLUTION
PLOT INDICTMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fourteen men, including Baron Kurt von Reisswitz, former German Vice-Consul here, and Gustave Jacobson, were indicted by the Federal grand jury for alleged conspiracy in connection with a plot to foment a revolution in India.

BUTTER AND EGGS
DEALERS INDICTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sixteen individuals and nine firms dealing in butter and eggs were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury this afternoon for alleged violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

HOUSE GREET
ITALIAN ENVOYS

Prince of Udine and Guglielmo Marconi Paid Honors by National Representatives—Patriotic Address Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the most cordial and impressive auspices the House of Representatives today gave a reception to the Italian war mission, headed by Ferdinand al Savoia, Prince of Udine, personal representative of King Victor Emmanuel and a captain in the Italian Royal Navy.

The reception accorded the mission was fully as enthusiastic as that given a short time ago to the French and British missions, and particularly rousing was the applause for Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph. The uniforms of the Italian envoys, profusely braided with gold and red and blue, cheering representatives and crowded galleries, made an impressive scene.

The Prince of Udine stood beside Speaker Clark and read, in fairly clear English, an address in which he pointed out the aims of the Allies and the joy of Italy at the entrance of the United States into the struggle against a ruthless autocracy. He said that the United States with her unlimited resources and brave men reared on democratic traditions, was the one nation possessed of the potentialities of bringing the war to a successful termination.

SECOND SERIES OF
CAMPS FOR OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second series of officers' training camps will open about Aug. 17 at the camps now open. The men to be trained beginning in August will command the second increment of 500,000 men obtained under the selective service system.

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DUAL MONARCHY FACES DEADLOCK

Austro-Hungarian Political Situation Is a Maze to Emperor—Legacy Inherited From Predecessor Causes Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—With the entry of America into the war, the Allies are still more completely cut off from news of the Central Empires. The student of affairs would particularly like enlightenment on the mystery of Austria-Hungary, on the complicated question of its internal policy and on the efforts assiduously directed with diminishing prospects of success at a separate peace with free Russia. The curtain of the censorship, though it lifts only momentarily, reveals an exceptionally high degree of political activity, but one broad conclusion can be drawn from the rumors of resignations and counter-resignations, from the accounts of deputations to the Emperor Charles, from the heat generated in the Pan-German press and from the latest reports that the Government remains "as you were," namely that this activity has led nowhere and that a political deadlock has been reached.

A review of recent events in Austria leads also to the conviction that a deadlock was the only alternative to serious trouble with one or other of Austria's subject races, and to the collapse of the peace scheme. Not that revolution will be an easy task in Austria, where the careful army mosaic that the German headquarters have achieved by a dexterous mixture of German and Austrian regiments and officers must have made it almost impossible to secure that mutual consultation and coordination of effort that would be the first requisite if the Austrian army ever wished to revolt. The Emperor Charles is reliably reported to have said that unless he could have peace by June he would make it by himself. The mosaic arrangement may have been originally devised to provide against just such a contingency, as well as to stiffen the Austro-Hungarian resistance to the Russians. At any rate the Austro-Hungarian Government do not appear to have been anxious meantime to precipitate trouble.

The immediate cause of the present difficulties which have produced the rumors of the resignation of Count Clam-Martinic, Prime Minister of Austria, and of his friend and colleague, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, or alternatively of their colleagues Herr Baernreither and Dr. Urban, who are supposed to represent the Germanic interest in the Austrian Cabinet, is to be found in the political legacy inherited by the Emperor Charles from the Emperor Francis Joseph. The necessity of summoning the Reichsrath, suspended since the beginning of the war and due to expire soon, and the desire of the German parties to reassert their dominance over Austria, had led to the adoption of a somewhat drastic plan. It proposed to give Galicia complete autonomy and simultaneously to exclude the Polish delegates from the Reichsrath. Thus the Clericals and Nationalists, the two German parties, if they acted together would have a majority over the representatives of the other parties, the Czech, Serb and other delegates. When in 1905 the Emperor was compelled by the revolution to grant Russia a Constitution, the Emperor Francis Joseph had likewise made some similar concessions to his Slav subjects, who were liable to become discontented with the merely material advantages in the way of better railways and roads, higher economic development and better social legislation in Austria as compared with the position in the neighboring Slav Kingdom. Francis Joseph, in these circumstances, went more than one better. He granted universal suffrage and thereafter it was always possible for the deputies of the other nationalities in the Reichsrath acting together to outvote the German delegates. They rarely did so. The genius for political compromise, as a prominent Pole remarked to a representative of this paper, rests with the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and hence the obstruction by which each group of delegates in its turn brought the proceedings to a standstill in the Austrian Parliament. This sort of obstruction the German plan proposed to eliminate simultaneously with the elimination of the Galician Polish deputies by an alteration of the procedure of the Reichsrath. At the same time German was to be made the official language throughout Austria, instead of eight dialects being recognized as official, as had been the case since 1907.

This was a fairly comprehensive program, but this was not all. Bohemia, for example, was to be divided up into territorial areas, no as to withdraw the German speaking parts from the control of the provincial Diet. No such plan was to be put in force in provinces where the Germans had a majority. Under the new system, in general, the power of the local Diets was to be decreased, while that of the central Parliament was to be increased.

There was, of course, no possibility of the plan sketchedly outlined above being adopted by the Reichsrath with its majority of other races, for even the Galician Poles could not agree to German being made the official language. But to the Germans this difficulty was not insuperable. The whole program was to be put in force by an imperial order—as is possible by a strictly legal adherence to the letter of the Constitution. The Reichsrath was to be presented with a fait accompli. Without this the German parties declined to agree to the Reichsrath being summoned at all.

The whole plan was based on char-

acteristically German calculations, but its realization was not so simple as the Clericals and Nationalists imagined. The Reichsrath summoned under these conditions was certain to voice its feelings without restraint. The Czech leaders and others were either in prison, or had fled the country, but their less ostentatious successors could scarcely sit quiet under such a flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution. True, obstruction was to be eliminated but such at any rate was the plan. When the Emperor Charles succeeded to the throne he dismissed his predecessor's German advisers and replaced them by men like Count Clam-Martinic and Czernin, confidential friends of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, shot at Sarajevo, a somewhat strange personality whose program, however, had within it an element of hope for some of the nationalities of Austria.

That the Archduke's friends should be gathered round the Emperor did not on the surface augur too well for the German plan already outlined, and Entente optimists—perhaps of the type who are supposed to produce black pessimism in their friends—immediately foresaw the breakup of the Central European confederation. What policy the new men have actually pursued has not been clear. The past months have seen prolonged consultations with the various party groups in the desperate effort to reach a basis of understanding which would enable the Reichsrath to be summoned without endangering the fabric of the Empire. It has been hinted that Count Czernin and Clam-Martinic were not so very anti-German after all and that in these negotiations they committed themselves very deeply to the German parties.

But events move rapidly in war time and suddenly to the dangerous sentiments produced by soaring food prices and actual starvation in the Empire and the fact that desperate men as the months passed were more and more likely to resort to desperate measures were added the complications produced by the Russian revolution. The whole plan had to be reconsidered. Austria, without doubt, from the highest to the lowest, is especially keenly anxious for peace and the utterances of certain leaders of the Russian revolution seemed to hold out hope that a separate peace might be negotiated with Russia and peace then perhaps forced on the Entente in general. But with the new Russia the secret diplomacy which was good enough when the bureaucracy in Petrograd were prepared to discuss terms with the Central Powers was no longer possible. Russian opinion had to be considered and convinced that Austria had seen a new democratic vision and was prepared to follow it. No doubt also the wave of democracy now sweeping Europe has not left Austria untouched and the Emperor considered it advisable to make concessions to it also. At least the Slavs of Russia had to be convinced that the Slavs of Austria-Hungary would enjoy something corresponding to their own new-found liberties before they would look at the idea of a separate peace. In the face of all this it was hardly conceivable that the plan for asserting German dominance over Austria-Hungary could be carried through without disastrous results to the tender plant of Austro-Russian rapprochement.

Nor was this all. The Poles of Galicia have always enjoyed a very remarkable degree of autonomy and have therefore in general been Government supporters. It was to be presumed, according to the calculations on which the German plan was based, that they would vote for a scheme which gave them still greater liberty. In view of the somewhat narrow Nationalist feeling which has made it difficult in the past for the various nationalities of Austria to combine in their general interest, the calculation was perhaps correct. But now the Poles of Galicia had before them a greater prospect—namely, the vision of a reunited and independent Poland connected with Russia, if at all, only by the golden chains of arrangements mutually made as between equals for their mutual advantage. The German plan, therefore, lost some of its attractiveness and the attitude of the Poles became less a matter of mathematical calculation. Moreover it seems that even some German industrialists became themselves uneasy at the prospect of an absolutely autonomous Galicia. They knew that politically it meant very little to the Poles, but that economically it meant a good deal, and trembled at

the prospect of losing the good markets they had had in Galicia.

Finally there was the attitude of the Emperor Charles himself. It is perhaps quite impossible to read this young ruler correctly at a distance, but it would be quite natural if, having inherited this vast empire, he wished to make its position as a genuine Hapsburg estate somewhat more stable and more independent of outside control. He has, perhaps, seen the alternatives of defeat with dismemberment or victory with German dominance and it may be that neither the one nor the other has appealed to him as an ideal condition. Hence his desire to come to terms with Russia, and as the German plan was certain to be a barrier in the way he appeared to have decided to abandon it.

This decision may, of course, have been something of a political maneuver with a view to impressing the Russians, but the consternation aroused in the pan-German press and the drastic step taken by the Germans in Austria of sending a deputation of protest to the Emperor indicates that it was an independent decision by the Emperor Charles and his advisers, made in the full knowledge that it might lead to friction with the German-Austrians. The friction produced seems, however, to have been more than was reckoned upon and the latest news is that the decision to summon Parliament without first carrying through the German plan has been abandoned. The position is left somewhat vague—the Government are to continue their program, but whether the program means the German program or not is rather difficult to say.

The fact of the matter, of course, is that whatever his real motives and present policy the Emperor Charles is very much on the horns of a dilemma. It is more even than what one of the last of British newspaper posters called a "triple dilemma." If the Emperor takes one road he offends one section of his people. If he takes another he rouses the wrath of some other section. Still another course only means trouble from another quarter. He cannot at the same time please both Russia and Germany and his Czechs, Slavs, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Ruthenes, Rumanians, and Hungarians. Germany would like him to effect a separate peace with Russia which would maintain the Austro-Hungarian Empire practically intact, but it is fundamental to the whole future of Germany in the east that the Germans of Austria should be the dominating partner. That dominance can be secured now with immeasurably more ease than after the war, however it may end, but it must be done over the head of the Reichsrath, and even if the Reichsrath does not flame out in more of less tepid revolt such action must inevitably antagonize the free peoples of the neighboring Slav Empire. No wonder that the Emperor's advisers have reverted meantime to the status quo and to an appearance of peace where there is none. Count Clam-Martinic may not have resigned. One may possibly hazard a guess that he would like to do so.

HONOLULU PLANS ARMY-NAVY Y. M. C. A.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Honolulu Ad Club has launched an impressive plan for an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu. The property of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, one of the largest hostleries in the islands, is to be purchased for \$250,000, \$100,000 of which is to be raised locally, and made over into the service association.

Indorsed by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Strong, commanding the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A., the plan also has the approval of Lucien C. Warner, former president of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.; of Fred A. McCarl, international secretary of the Army and Navy department, Y. M. C. A.; of W. A. Horn, supervising secretary of the same department, and Frank C. Atherton, president of the Honolulu association. An option on the Hawaiian hotel property already has been secured.

VASSAR LIMITS FESTIVITIES

Program for Class Day and Commencement Simplified in Order to Give More Time to Preparedness Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The program for class day and commencement at Vassar College has been simplified, in order that more time might be given to preparedness courses. Many of the usual commencement week festivities have, therefore, been omitted this year, and the program is as follows: Saturday, June 9, reception in Taylor Hall; June 10, baccalaureate service, vesper service; June 11, luncheon, Glee Club concert, tree ceremonies, senior-sophomore singing; June 12, commencement exercises.

The baccalaureate sermon will be given by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D. D. The hymn for the service has been written by Edna St. Vincent Millay '17.

On Monday night, June 11, at 10 p. m., the senior class will observe the annual custom of handing down its class songs to the sophomore class. The ceremony will take place on the college lake, and the songs will be carried across to the sophomore class by members of the senior class in canoes lighted by torches.

On commencement day President Henry Noble MacCracken will give the address, and confer the degrees. The members of the senior class receiving Phi Beta Kappa degrees are Elizabeth Bristol, New York City; Alice M. Campbell, New Haven, Conn.; D. E. Crowley, Colorado Springs, Colo.; H. M. Dumond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. R. Einstein, Kittinging, Pa.; H. W. Evans, Cambridge, Mass.; L. R. Foran, Detroit, Mich.; B. L. Goes, Watonsa, Wis.; K. B. Graves, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. M. Hadley, New York City; A. W. Hornby, Cloquet, Minn.; H. C. Hubbell, Norwalk, Conn.; M. Kincaid, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. F. Lyday, Detroit, Mich.; K. A. McAfee, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Mason, Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. M. Peck, Bristol, Conn.; E. Pyle, Jersey City, N. J.; L. D. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; M. C. Stuckslager, Lisbon, Ia.; A. L. Thorp, Cambridge, Mass.; C. C. Wilson, Newark, N. J.; H. M. Wilson, Manitou, Colo.; Miriam Wood, Huntington, W. Va.

South Dakota University

Reunions of Four Classes to Mark Commencement Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

VERMILION, S. D.—Mme. Aino Malmberg, a noted Finnish novelist and educator, will be the commencement speaker at the University of South Dakota, on June 13. A number of class reunions will feature the week. Classes returning to the campus include those of 1887, 1892, 1897 and 1912. The commencement season begins on June 10, when the Rev. S. P. Long of Mansfield, O., pastor of the largest Lutheran Church in the world, will preach the baccalaureate sermon. The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. will give a program that afternoon. The university chorus and orchestra will contribute to both morning and afternoon programs.

Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, will be alumni days. Monday morning there will be a band concert and alumni reunions will be held on Monday. Seniors will hold their class day program on Monday, and there will be a senior ball and reception Monday evening.

Tuesday, June 12, there will be a noon-day luncheon for the alumni at the armory, and that afternoon there will be a senior-alumni ball game. Class reunions will be held in the afternoon and at 6 o'clock an alumni

dinner will be held, at which all the reunion classes will sit together.

Wednesday morning, June 13, the commencement exercises will be held. President Slagle will hold a reception that night.

Western Commencements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz.—Early commencements are the rule in several of the far western states. The commencement exercises at the University of Arizona were held on May 1, because of students leaving for training camps, and enlistment. The University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque, held its commencement exercises on May 8.

Sororities Buy Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Six sororities of Ohio State University have canceled their annual formal banquets, which come at the close of the school year, and have agreed to purchase Liberty Loan bonds with the banquet money. Over 15 per cent of the graduating class of 982 have left school for army or farm service, and will receive their diplomas by mail. The senior prom, considered the most brilliant social event of the college year, has been canceled because of the war. Of the graduating class, 214 are women.

Ann Arbor's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—President Livingston Farrand of the University of Colorado will deliver the commencement address at the graduation day exercises of the University of Michigan on June 28. The baccalaureate address will be given by the Rev. Hugh L. Black of New York. A large number of the 1200 students who will be awarded diplomas will not be present at the ceremonies, as many have left college to enter the Government service.

Indian Cantata in Costume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Commencement exercises of Clark University began Friday night with an Indian cantata in costume by the university chorus. Harry Andrews King, the president, was scheduled to preach the baccalaureate sermon in the university chapel Sunday morning. Diplomas will be presented Wednesday morning on the campus with an address by the Rev. W. W. Lucas of Meridian, Miss.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES

A military drill, in which more than 300 of the young men of the four classes took part, featured the class day exercises of the Brookline High School yesterday at the Cypress Street grounds. During the raising of the class numerals the girl students formed a large flag on the school steps, with paper streamers representing the national colors. Additional exercises on the field included a patriotic dance by the girls and the tug-of-war of the

classes, in which event the seniors were victorious.

After the planting of the Ivy by Frederick Bowdoin, the classes marched into Shailer Hall where the exercises were continued. The address of welcome was made by Daniel Tyler, class president, and John Hickey delivered the class oration. Francis Carey gave the history and the class prophecy was read by Miss Katherine Lynch and Russell Goodenough.

The class day committee was as follows: Elliot Horschberg, chairman; the Misses Esther Sands, Amanda Mayo, Francis Carey and Milton Jordan.

SPEAKERS NAMED FOR SAGAMORE MEETING

Among speakers for the Sagamore Sociological Conference, to be held at Sagamore Beach, Mass., on June 27, 28 and 29, is to be Clarence H. Howard of St. Louis, who will talk on the workings of the fellowship idea in business. William Ingersoll of New York is to talk on distribution and democracy. Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, will speak on conservation of resources. Industrial organization is the subject assigned to Miss Frances A. Kellor, assistant chairman of the Immigration Committee of New York. The service motive in the business world will be taken up by Prof. Harry F. Ward of Boston University and secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. George W. Coleman of Boston is secretary of the conference.

HOME GUARD FOR REGISTRATION DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Home Guard of the State has received its first call for duty, and will stand watch over the various registration places on June 5. It numbers 5000, and all but a few companies are equipped with uniforms and arms.

There is quite a little dissatisfaction throughout the State over the fact that the companies are equipped with the heavy, 14 pound, single shot rifles manufactured in 1888 at the Springfield Arsenal. Strong efforts are being made in various communities to procure rifles of the later model.

SUCCESSOR APPOINTED TO SENATOR LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Judge Charles L. McNary, appointed successor to Senator Lane, declares he will support the President in every legitimate effort to bring lasting and honorable peace. "I shall advocate and enlist my efforts in behalf of national equal suffrage and national prohibition," he says. "I shall cooperate immediately with any movement which has for its purpose suppression of gambling and speculation in the necessities of life, to the end that the consuming public shall pay a fair profit only to the producer."

BOWDOIN MEN GIVE TWO PLAYS

Juniors Celebrate Annual Ivy Week—Poem and Ode Omitt—Appearance of Bowdoin Bugle, the Junior Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin juniors are celebrating their annual Ivy Week, in spite of the fact that a number of the class are absent at Plattsburg and in the ambulance corps in France. The festivities began Thursday evening with the presentation of two plays, "Pierre Pate-lin" and "The Lost Silk Hat," by the Masque and Gown, the college dramatic society. Following the plays, informal dances were held at most of the fraternity houses.

Friday, which is Ivy Day, began with the appearance of the Bowdoin Bugle, the junior annual, which has been produced by a board of 10 editors with Bela W. Norton of Newport, Me., as editor-in-chief. The annual Ivy game with Bates was played in the forenoon, and is Bowdoin's final game in the State championship series.

The Ivy exercises were held in Memorial Hall at 2. A Shirley Gray of Portland, Me., the class president, is in the coast patrol, and Franklin D. McCormick of Framingham, Mass., the vice-president, officiated. Prayer was offered by Bela W. Norton, class chaplain, and the Ivy oration was delivered on "The College Men and the War," by Robert G. Albion of Portland, Me. The presentation of the wooden spoon to the popular man was made to Harlan L. Harrington of South Portland, Me.

For the first time in many years, the poem and ode were not given, for H. Tobey Mooers of Skowhegan, Me., and Lloyd O. Colter of Marinette, Wis., the poet and odist elect, both left two weeks ago for France for service in the American Ambulance Corps.

Following the exercises, the Ivy was planted on the south side of Memorial Hall. The seniors held their last chapel exercises, which were conducted by Dean Kenneth C. M. Sills.

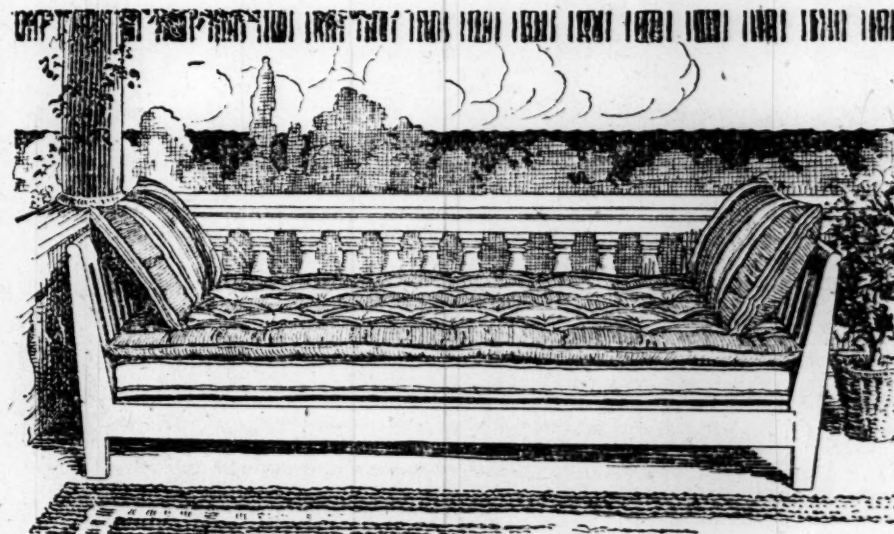
LEGACY TAX MUST BE PAID

The full bench of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill of Brookline must pay a legacy tax on \$250,000 she received from her husband. Under an antenuptial agreement Mrs. Hill received \$250,000, which she elected to take in securities, from the estate. Under the law, the court says, this operated as a legacy and is subject to a tax.

DEMAND FOR HOTEL HELP

An abnormal demand for hotel help for summer resorts and a scarcity of office boys are reported by the Boston Public Employment office. The average daily demand for help in May was 110 as compared with 132 in 1916. The average daily number of positions filled was 70, as compared with 84 in 1916.

Paine's



North Shore Day Bed

—Made in Paine's shops, on the premises, possesses the prime virtues of being as luxuriously comfortable as it is decorative, and as useful as it is moderate in price.

As the name implies, it is a *bed de luxe* in company dress of cretonnes or printed linens, and like its progenitor, The North Shore Couch, it bids fair to become a prime favorite.

This and many other distinguished Day Beds, Rugs, Draperies and other fittings for summer homes, ready for immediate delivery.

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Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston



Rugs Stored, Cleaned, Repaired.

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Distinctive
Hats
at
Special Prices

100 Boylston Street,
BOSTON

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IVY
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Exclusive Models that give your figure the personification of Charm and Poise.
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Grimm
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LITTLE BLDG.,
BOSTON

A Store upstairs
I can always sell at
a lower figure than
those on the ground
floor.
Come and see us.

A Liberty Bond in Every Home

How proud a family must feel to own a Liberty Bond and think of the safety of principal and liberal interest yield.

A \$100 bond purchased by each family in the United States would amount to two billion dollars. What a help this would be to Uncle Sam and he needs your support RIGHT NOW.

Buy a Liberty Bond of your nearest bank or banker. No charge for services.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

CANADA EXPECTS A SHIP A DAY

Government Supervisor Norcross
Says Wooden Vessels for Do-
minion Can Be Turned Out at
That Rate in Home Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Que.—According to
Mr. J. W. Norcross, vice-president
of Canada Steamships and who is super-
vising the building of wooden ships
for the Canadian Government, the
Dominion should be able to turn out
one ship each day. In the course of a
recent interview Mr. Norcross said:
"We are going ahead with the work as
fast as we can and I may say that
progress has been gratifying. We
have been retarded of course by the
scarcity of suitable materials for
these ships. A large number, how-
ever, have been put in hand and work
is proceeding steadily on the hulls."
"Every shipyard in Canada must do
its share, as the situation is more
critical than people seem to imagine.
With regard to the steel shipbuilding
side of our task, I may say that the
difficulty is the scarcity of steel plates.
It is practically impossible to purchase
steel plates at the present time in this
country. It would have been an ex-
cellent thing if the Government had
installed rolling mills in Canada some
time ago when the submarine menace
loomed up as a dangerous proposition
for the Allies. This was not done,
however, and valuable time has been
lost. These rolling mills should be
established at once, no matter what
the cost, and it is only a matter of
time to get immediate action."
"They could be doing business in
about six months time, and thereafter
by using all available facilities and
prosecuting the work with the utmost
vigor, we should be able to turn out
on an average a ship a day. This is a
policy which should appeal to our
Canadian ministers and politicians."

PROHIBITION ZONES ARE URGED BY WOMEN

Urging five-mile zones about mili-
tary camps, in which no liquor shall
be sold, a resolution was adopted by
the Presidents Club of Massachusetts
at its annual meeting at the Hotel
Vendome, Boston, yesterday.
Officers were elected as follows:
President: Mrs. Lelia C. Pennock,
Somerville; vice-presidents, Mrs. Na-
than N. Denison, Framingham, Mrs.
Arthur A. Hibbard, Milton, Mrs. Wil-
liam H. Mitchell, Newton, Mrs. Wil-
liam E. Rowe, Wollaston, Mrs. Eu-
gene Webber, Braintree, Mrs. Anna D.
West, Boston; recording secretary,
Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Somerville;
corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lilia
Tolger, Medford; treasurer, Miss
Annes Dodge, Melrose Highlands;
auditor, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman,
Melrose; directors, Mrs. Charles H.
Adams, Jamaica Plain, Mrs. C. Neal
Barney, Lynn, Mrs. Herbert C. Bliss,
Attleboro, Miss Esther Dimick, Water-
town, Mrs. Robert A. Falconer, Hyde
Park, Miss Flora L. Mason, Taunton,
Mrs. Francis E. Stanley, Newton, Mrs.
Albert H. Zepp, Woburn.

FEW BRIDGEPORT ALIENS REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—While
Bridgeport, accredited with the man-
ufacture some time ago of 54 per cent
of the munitions of the country, has
a population exceeding 160,000, there are
but 400 alien enemies registered, ac-
cording to a statement made by De-
partment of Justice agents here.
The city has the vast foreign popula-
tion, composed mostly of other Cen-
tral European subjects than Germans.
Austrians form a large part of the
allies.

OLD FISHING CRAFT NOW CARRY FREIGHT

Commerce and industry now occupy
the end of T Wharf, Boston, once the
picturesque fish mart where fisher-
men of all nationalities plied their
trade for 30 years. A steady stream
of small craft, mostly schooners, ap-
pear at frequent intervals on the north

side of the pier, and at Eastern Packet
Pier, where loads of beef, supplies,
tools, manufactured goods, cloth stuffs
and general merchandise are loaded
beneath their hatchways.
Many of these boats were former
fishermen, sold to Nova Scotia or New-
foundland parties, and their registry
shifted from United States to British.
They are as familiar at T Wharf as
the piles supporting it, many of them
running steadily from the pier to the
fishing grounds for years.
Owners of the schooners, together
with some British boats, send them to
Boston with lumber or any freight of-
fered, and they return with wide as-
sorted cargoes for the use of Cana-
dians. Their presence at T Wharf is
said to be an outcome of the war.
Ocean tonnage is scarce, and rates
high. Consequently any craft that can
float is fairly sure of a charter of
some sort.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST AMERICAN EDITOR IN PEKIN

Dr. Gilbert Reid to Be Tried in
the U. S. Court at Shanghai—
Warned by Minister Reisch

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Gilbert
Reid, editor of the Pekin Post, a
United States citizen, is to be tried in
the United States Court at Shanghai
for seditiously libeling President
Wilson, according to word received
here. He was warned by the United
States Minister to China that he was
likely to come into conflict with
United States law if he continued to
edit a newspaper supported by Ger-
man money.

The editorial upon which the action
is based was in the Pekin Post on
April 7, and said in part:
"The people have had no more to do
with America's entrance into the war
than the peoples of the countries of
Europe in the belligerent status of
their own governments. And the
Kaiser of Germany showed no more
symptoms of autocracy in getting Ger-
many into the great war than has
President Wilson in getting the United
States into the war."
"The six senators who have stood
against any form of a declaration of
war on Germany are probably the
same six as opposed in early February
the severance of diplomatic relations
with Germany. A noble and brave
band."

"If America had been looking only
to the right and had never thought
which side would probably win or
ought to win for America's future
safety, then Congress, while declaring
a status of belligerency with Germany,
would at the same time have declared
the same status with Great Britain."
Dr. Paul S. Reisch, the American
Minister, sent to Dr. Reid a letter of
warning as follows:

"It is my duty to call your attention
to the fact that as a state of war
now exists between the United States
and Germany, your continued editor-
ship of a paper supported by German
funds would be likely to bring you
into conflict with American law."
Dr. Reid replied, as follows: "I
have just received your note of 9th
instant, in which I am warned as to
continuance of editorship of the Pekin
Post on the ground that it is sup-
ported by German funds."

"I beg to reply that before my coun-
try declared war on Germany, I se-
cured from a Chinese, in whose name
the paper was registered, full rights
to the paper, along with all the risks,
and that I am an American citizen,
resident in China, am sole proprietor
and editor of said paper, conducted
largely in the interests of China and
universal peace. The paper is pub-
lished in the city of Pekin, under di-
rect cognizance of the Chinese Gov-
ernment, which has shown com-
mendable broad-mindedness in not in-
hibiting a paper which has frequently
pressed criticism on its policies."

"It is a most saddening thought that
an American in China, true to his con-
victions, is informed by his legation
that he not only is not to be helped or
recognized, but he has gone so far
astray as to need a warning for being
a potential lawbreaker."
"I regret that such is the estimate
Your Excellency passes on my con-
duct. I regard that I have the same
right to publish and edit a paper in
Pekin as an American has in any other
part of the world, especially that I do
it with the permission of the Chinese au-
thorities."

WOMEN DISCUSS WARTIME AID

Eastern and Southern States
Represented at Washington
Conference—Full Coopera-
tion in Defense Is Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delegates
from a number of Eastern and South-
ern States and the District of Colum-
bia met in Washington on Friday with
the Women's Committee of the Coun-
cil of National Defense, to develop
plans for the coordination of women's
wartime activities.

Reports made by the visitors, who
were either chairmen or temporary
chairmen of the State divisions of
the women's committee, showed rapid
progress in the registration of women
for war work and the enlistment of
women's organizations.

In all the states represented, women's
organizations—political, fraternal,
religious, charitable and social—are
cooperating with both the women's
committee of the National Council of
Defense and with the State Councils
of Defense appointed by their Gov-
ernors, it was reported.

The women present at the confer-
ence pledged themselves to cooperate
with Herbert C. Hoover in his food
plans, to take up the question of the
welfare of women and children in
war time, to assist in providing recrea-
tion facilities for the soldiers at the
mobilization camps, and to strive for
the maintenance of the health and
interest of women and children in
industry.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman
of the committee, presided, other
members present being Miss Ida M.
Tarbell of New York, Mrs. Josiah
Evans Cowles of Los Angeles, and
Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode Island.
State representatives present were:
Vermont, Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Rutland;
Massachusetts, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,
Lancaster; Delaware, Mrs. A. D.
Warren, Wilmington; Rhode Island,
Mrs. Rush Sturgis, East Greenwich;
Maryland, Mrs. Edward Shoemaker,
Baltimore; New York, Mrs. William
Grant Brown, New York City; Penn-
sylvania, Mrs. J. Willie Martin, Vir-
ginia, Mrs. B. E. Mumford, Rich-
mond; West Virginia, Mrs. J. G. Cochran,
Parkersburg; Ohio, Mrs. George Zim-
mermann, Fremont; North Carolina,
Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte; New
Jersey, Mrs. E. W. Hewitt, District
of Columbia, Mrs. William Hitz.

Similar conferences for other groups
of states will be held at central points
within the next three or four weeks.

INDIAN CORN TO BE RAISED IN SAO PAULO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Up to the
year 1900 the production of Indian
corn in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil,
was not sufficient to meet its needs,
and about 25,000 tons were imported
annually from Argentina, says a Com-
merce report. But in that year the
price of coffee fell to a point below the
cost of production, and the diversifica-
tion of crops was forced upon the
planters, who soon found that corn
was the most profitable for planting
between the rows of coffee trees.

This system of raising corn as a
secondary crop still obtains in most of
the regions, the planting being done
most generally only in fields of young
trees. It is estimated that more than
50 per cent of the corn is raised in
this way. However, the cultivation of
this cereal has become very general
in all parts of the State and the num-

ber of fields where the cultivation is
carried on systematically with im-
proved machinery is on the increase,
although a great part of that raised is
given practically no attention from
the time it is planted until it is ready
to gather.

The two packing houses, one Brazil-
ian and the other American, that are
in operation in this State, and the cer-
tainty that other American interests
will erect another plant shortly, as-
sure the future of the meat-packing
industry in this part of Brazil, and
the planters realize that the coming
demand for corn for hogs, cattle and
sheep will be unlimited. Already hog
raising is one of the most profitable
industries in the State, and a 300-
pound hog brings as much as a 3-year-
old beef animal. The sheep industry,
just in its infancy, is apparently cap-
able of considerable development, and
an American company has recently
purchased several thousand head as a
foundation of a herd that it expects to
increase to 15,000 head within a few
short months, and the demand for
corn for winter feeding and for mut-
ton sheep has already begun.

"DRY" PLAN FOR TEXAS VOTE BY EACH COUNTY

State-Wide Campaign Started to
Correct Failure of Legislature
to Obey Instructions of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—A State-wide cam-
paign to vote Texas "dry" by coun-
ties has been launched by the Anti-
Saloon League of Texas in a call for
mass meetings to be held in every
county on June 14 for the purpose of
discussing plans for voting out the
open saloons.

This action is announced in a state-
ment sent out by Robert H. Kirby,
head of the organization, to all county
chairmen.
The plan for making Texas bone-
dry follows the failure of the prohibi-
tion forces to secure the adoption by
the Thirty-fifth Legislature, the spe-
cial session of which has just ad-
journed, of a resolution submitting a
constitutional amendment.

In the primaries last July, the peo-
ple of the State, by majority vote,
ordered the submission of a constitu-
tional amendment providing for State-
wide prohibition, but the members of
the Legislature failed to obey these
instructions.

NEW YORK PORT CLOSED TWO HOURS

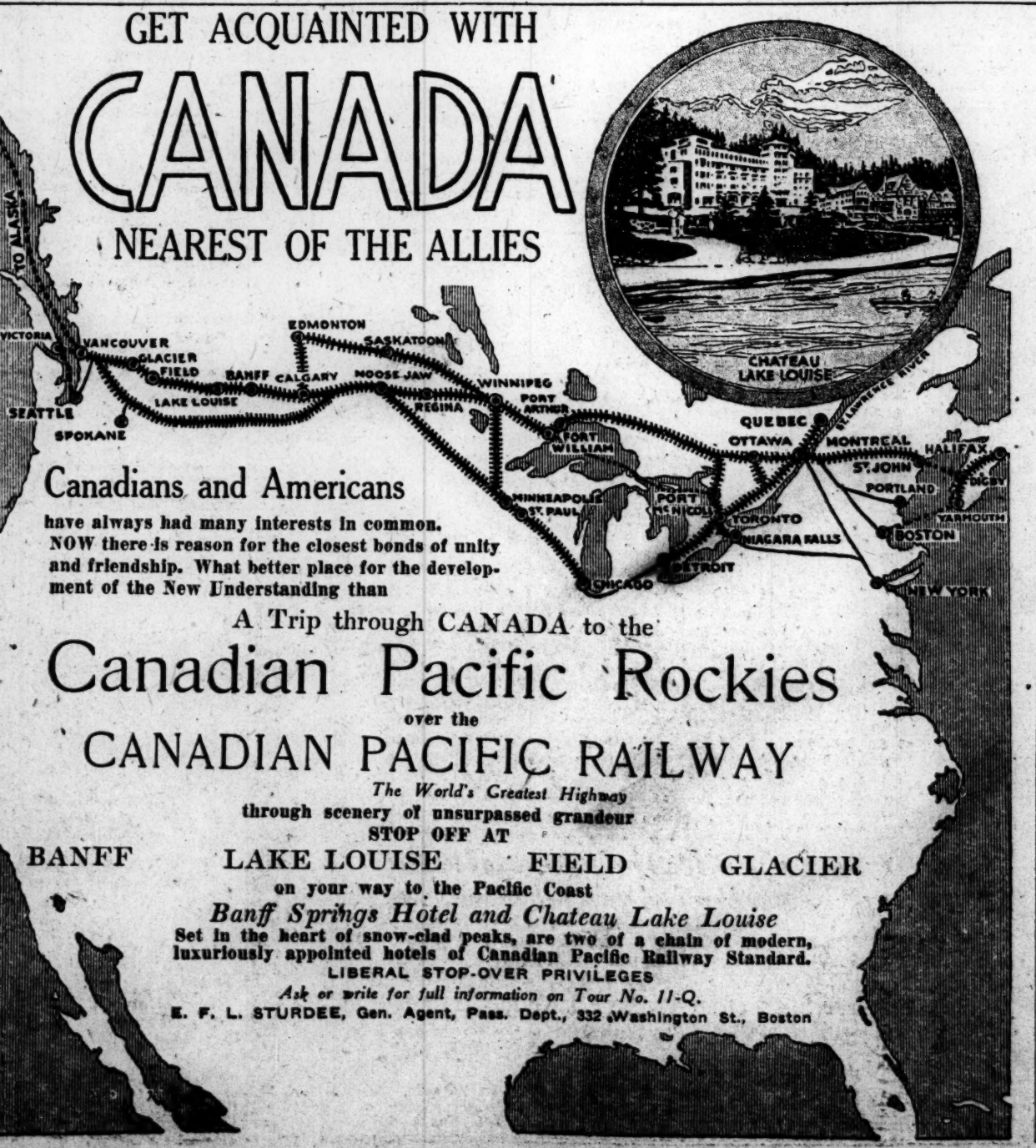
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the re-
quest of the New York Navy Yard, the
Custom House officials of the port of
New York closed that port at 9 o'clock
on Friday morning. The port re-
mained closed until 11 o'clock, when
it was reopened. In the interval ves-
sels were permitted to clear with the
warning that they probably would be
held up at the harbor entrance, and
some vessels were held up.

The action was taken by the New
York Navy Yard officials upon their
own authority, and the report of what
had been done first reached Washing-
ton through Treasury Department
channels. The report did not explain
the reason for which the port was
closed.

AUSTRALIA MONOLITH, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATKA PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 1221 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

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UNIVERSAL TRAINING POLL

National Security League Finds
Draft Adherents in Congress
Not All in Favor of Perma-
nent Military Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National
Security League calls attention to the
fact that many senators and repre-
sentatives who voted for conscription
do not believe in adoption of the per-
manent principle of universal military
training. The league's canvass to re-
cord the position of the individual
members of Congress on this propo-
sition is progressing. 23 additional re-
presentatives and two senators having
been listed recently. Of these, seven
representatives answered affirmatively.
During the same period, Congress-
men Denton, of Indiana, and McCul-
loch, of Ohio, who had previously re-
plied noncommittally, have become
converted, making the total number of
representatives definitely on record as
advocates of the permanent principle
of universal military training 146. Sen-
ator Smoot of Utah has also changed
from noncommittal to yes, making the
total of senators in the affirmative col-
umn 35.

The seven other additions to the ad-
vocates in the House of Representa-
tives are, Denison, of Illinois; Com-
stock of Indiana; Stephens, of Nebraska;
Gould, of New York; Rowland, of
Pennsylvania; Littlepage, of West Vir-
ginia, and Mondell, of Wyoming. Two
additions have been made to the nega-
tive column, Hilliard and Keating, of
Colorado—making the total of record-
ed opponents in the House 11.

The two new senators recorded were
Johnson of California, who replied
noncommittally, and Gronna of North
Dakota who replied in the negative.
The latter makes a total of five sen-
ators definitely recorded against uni-
versal military training, the other four
being Kirby of Arkansas, Thomas of
Colorado, and Vardaman and Williams
of Mississippi.

Senator Gronna writes to a con-
stituent:
"I note carefully what you say relative
to universal military training. We
have no such bill before us. The
Chamberlain bill is one providing for
involuntary, not universal, service. If
it was universal, we would not provide
for making a selective draft of young
men. That cannot be universal."

Senator Walsh of Montana writes:
"I voted unhesitatingly for the selec-
tive draft bill, but have not yet reached
a definite conclusion concerning the
military training bill. That the train-
ing would have value, I appreciate
well. Our young men would be
afforded an opportunity for physical

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day, Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M. for Rock-
land, Bangor and intermediate landings, con-
necting at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Brook-
lin and intermediate landings; for Blue Hill
Weeks and Saturdays only.
PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf
week days at 7 P. M. for Portland. (For
day trip see International Line.)
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central
Wharf, Mondays at 9 A. M. for Portland,
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YARMOUTH LINE Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fri- days at 1 P. M. for Yarmouth. Tickets and information at Wharf Offices, also City Office, 332 Washington St., and at Tourist Offices.

development that would be invaluable,
regular daily habits would be acquired
and a readiness to obey commands.
But I am apprehensive that our youth
may be filled with a military spirit.
The army officers, as a rule, look with
eagerness to a war. I am not sure
that in a lesser degree the men who
train diligently for a whole year may
not be imbued with much the same
spirit."

Senator Vardaman writes: "I think
compulsory military service is an
affront to the patriotism of the better
class of American citizens. I expect
the bills will pass, but if they do it
will be a sad day for the South.
Really I think it will be a sad day for
the entire Republic." Senator Har-
dwick of Georgia expresses the other
point of view of the South as follows:
"Personally, I am inclined to the opin-
ion that legislation of this character
will be a matter of necessity under
our present condition of international
relations."

DETROIT OFFICIAL FINED FOR CONTEMPT

DETROIT, Mich.—Police Commis-
sioner James Couzens, multimillion-
aire and director of the Ford Motor
Company, was on Friday found guilty
of contempt of court, refused to pay
a fine of \$100 and was sentenced to
30 days in jail.

Mr. Couzens was taken into custody
by order of his own patrolmen and
removed to the county jail. One min-
ute later Police Attorney Allan Frazer
arrived with a writ of certiorari and
the commissioner was released until
June 8, when Justice Sellers' right to
hold him for contempt will be decided.
The charge against the police com-
missioner arose over his refusal to
honor orders from Justice Sellers for
the release of prisoners who were
picked up in night raids.

MOTION PICTURE CROP WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The Provincial
Government of Ontario has established
a motion-picture bureau, with S. C.
Johnson, B. S. A., as director, the aim
being to give instruction in all
branches of agriculture, and to adver-
tise the resources of the Province.

The Harmony Cafeterias
Continuous Cafeteria Service—
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

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15-17 S. WABASH AVENUE
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PUBLICITY TO AID LIBRARIES

Associated Advertising Clubs to
Be Asked to Establish a
Separate Department for Co-
operation in the Undertaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Library advertising
and publicity may receive an impetus
and an organization at the annual
meeting of the Associated Advertising
Clubs of the World at St. Louis next
week. W. F. McClure, director of pub-
licity for the Redpath Chautauqua and
chairman of the educational committee
of the Advertising Association of Chi-
cago, announces that he is going to
ask the advertising clubs to make a
separate department for library pub-
licity and advertising. Mr. McClure
was instrumental in the establishment
of a department on church publicity
a short time ago.

Mr. McClure spoke of the intention
to bring the library work before the
convention at a conference here last
week between advertising men and
librarians of the middle West, the
first large meeting of the kind ever
held. Talking of the project later,
with a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor, he said that if the
Associated Advertising Clubs were to
make a department for library pub-
licity, it would mean a conference
every year and naturally a greater
interest in the subject.

A committee to extend the work of
last week's successful conference, con-
sisting of a representative of the Ad-
vertising Association of Chicago, one
from the American Library Associa-
tion, another representing the Chau-
tauqua and lyceum platform, another
to be appointed by the Chicago As-
sociation of Commerce and H. E. Legler,
librarian of the Chicago Public
Library, was to meet this afternoon.

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AUTO INCREASE BEATS GASOLINE

Van H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, Says the Supply Must Be Conserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States needs to conserve its gasoline supply, according to a speech made recently by Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines. The apparently unsolvable puzzle was, he said, that while the country had been increasing its production of gasoline, the production of automobiles had increased 200 per cent above the gasoline increase.

In 1916 there were 2,750,000 automobiles, an increase of 2,350,000 over 1910. In 1916 about 28,000,000 more barrels of gasoline were used than in 1910. This increased use of gasoline for the increased number of automobiles alone represented a little more than half the total output of gasoline in the country in 1916, the total being about 54,000,000 barrels. The total gasoline engine horsepower built and sold in the United States in 1913, according to the Federal Trade Commission, was 11,200,000, and in 1915 the output had a little more than doubled, the figures being 22,500,000, an increase in gasoline horsepower of 100 per cent in two years.

Statistics indicated that of the gasoline produced in the United States 55 to 60 per cent was used in automobiles, 20 to 25 was exported, and the balance was used in stationary engines, motor boats, tractors and other minor purposes.

Mr. Manning said that the use of gasoline would increase even further. Improved highways brought more commercial trucks, installation of gasoline power in fishing boats was increasing, and pleasure craft also used large amounts. There was no reason to look for a reduction in demand.

The stabilizing influence in the industry was the stored reserve of petroleum; but during the last few months it had become necessary to draw oil from this source. For this reason many believed the supply would never again be sufficient easily to fill the demand placed upon it unless radical steps were taken to conserve its use. One step was that the burning of crude petroleum for steam generation should be stopped.

Some of the western railroads doing this had begun to change their oil burners to coal locomotives. The production of petroleum was not increasing as rapidly as production and consumption of gasoline. Petroleum in time would reach its maximum and begin to decline.

"What we are doing now," said Mr. Manning, "is looking to more efficient methods of production from the oil sands, the production of more gasoline by the so-called cracking process; the extraction of vapors from natural gas, and the utilization of liquid fuels from other than petroleum bases. More efficient methods of production are now being developed, such as the process for forcing oil from the sand by the use of air or under pressure."

"The cracking of petroleum last year furnished 7 1/2 per cent of the total gasoline production, and can be and is being developed and installed rapidly in most of the larger fields of the United States. Its possibilities are enormous."

"Treatment of natural gas by compression, refrigeration and absorption produced 60,000,000 gallons of gasoline of such low boiling point that it was mixed with equal parts of naphtha to form 120,000,000 gallons of good motor fuel. The compression and refrigeration process at first treated only gases containing three gallons or more of condensable vapors, but at the present time the development of the process and the increased price of the product make gas carrying one gallon profitable. The extraction of gasoline from gases containing less than one gallon and as small a quantity as one pint per 1000 cubic feet is now being profitably carried on by absorption process. Another source of petroleum which will undoubtedly be developed in time is the shales, containing considerable quantities of oil, but which at present prices of crude oil cannot be extracted commercially."

"Substitutes for gasoline, such as the products of the distillation of coal, are being used at present in Europe for motor fuels, and may in time be used for that purpose in this country, as many by-product coke ovens are now being constructed."

"In the periods of readjustment and in the development of latent resources I am hopeful that the Bureau of Mines will play an important part. At present, besides endeavoring to meet the problems of today, the bureau is looking ahead and preparing to aid in solving the problems of tomorrow by investigating the possibilities of increasing the present production."

KANSAS HAS PLAN FOR MANY ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas has laid out a system of 2700 miles of hard surface highways to be built in the State during the next five years. The complete system has been drafted by the State highway commission and the petitions are being circulated for the building of nearly 300 miles of roads during the present season.

The system contemplates four roads entirely across the State east and west and four roads north and south. As the plans are now made the roads go through 83 of the 105 counties of the State and in these 83 counties live 83 per cent of the entire population

and 90 per cent of the taxable wealth of the State is owned in the same 83 counties. The road along the southern border does not actually go entirely across the State, but about 100 miles east of the Colorado line it joins with another road.

The road plan reaches every important trading point within the State except one and this town is only a few miles off one of the main cross State roads, and it may easily be reached from several other points. The roads touch practically every historical point of interest in the State and slight detours will reach every important point of interest.

AUTOMOBILE WAR TAX IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Automobile owners will be subject to a new Federal license tax ranging from \$7.50 to \$25 if Congress agrees to a provision just written into the bill and a half war revenue bill by the Senate Finance Committee.

The tax would raise about \$41,000,000. The committee also decided to exempt from the tax popular price motion picture houses.

MOTORISMS

The California motor vehicle department already has received over \$2,282,217.27 for registrations for 1917. There have been over 217,245 registrations of motor cars, 10,397 of chauffeurs and over 1800 of dealers.

The Rockford (Ill.) Motor Club has appointed a traffic committee to help the Police Department in prosecuting infractions of the traffic laws. Reports will be filed of all cases of careless driving and parking, excessive speed, etc.

An attempt is to be made to better the Iowa road situation by the establishment of a State-wide patrol system. The last General Assembly passed a measure creating a road patrol under the supervision of the supervisors in each county.

The work of the various branches of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs located along the route of the Lincoln highway in their State in planting trees and otherwise beautifying the route has resulted in an agitation of considerable proportions for a more general participation in this matter of community improvement.

Bids for 70,000 motor trucks, instead of 35,000 as reported from Washington, have been called for by the War Department. Copies of the order, with specifications, received by the National Automobile Chamber of Congress in this city show that bids are wanted on from 1 to 35,000 one-and-a-half-ton trucks and on from 1 to 35,000 three-ton trucks. The total cost at an average of \$2500 each would be \$175,000,000, and nothing like it in the way of a truck transaction has ever been known in the motor vehicle industry. In this country last year about 40,000 one-and-a-half and three-ton trucks inclusive were produced.

F. M. Hugo, Secretary of State for New York, has decided upon the automobile plates for New York State for 1918. They will be of a dark color with white numerals. The hyphenated feature which originated in this State will be retained, having been found a valuable aid to traffic policemen and authorities in deciphering numbers. New York State will require more than 450,000 sets of plates for handling next year's registration. Delivery of the plates has been called for not later than Nov. 1, for it has been found that many apply for their plates several months in advance of the time when they are actually required by law.

The United States Government plans a plant of its own for the building of special bodies for army motor trucks and the repair of trucks sent in from the field. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been asked of Congress by the War Department for the erection of new buildings to the present motor repair plant at the quartermaster's depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. Machinery will be installed for the building of complete trucks, if this should be found to be necessary. There is ample Government ground available for an even greater increase in the size of the plant than that now proposed.

The Delaware Legislature has provided \$500,000 for improving the Delaware section of the Lincoln Highway, the branch connecting New York and Washington. With the exception of the part of the road that passed through Wilmington, which will be taken care of by that city, there are about 20 miles of road to build.

The annual meeting of the American Automobile Association was held last week in Cleveland. There was a large attendance and a patriotic speech was delivered by former Ambassador M. R. Herrick on the Liberty Loan. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Davis. War service by automobile owners, uniform traffic laws, and good roads were among the topics discussed. Dr. H. M. Rowe was reelected president for the ensuing year, and G. W. McNear, James Fortescue and Robert Shirlly of Massachusetts were elected to the executive board. It was voted to hold the next meeting in Washington D. C. John A. Wilson, a member of the National Council of Defense, said that the American Automobile Association has enlisted every organization and automobile club in the cause of internal transportation. With the sanction of the Government, automobile companies will be organized in every city. In the larger cities the number of companies will correspond to the number of cars. June 7 was selected as the day to be called the "Three A Liberty Bond Day."

AMERICAN AUTOS GAIN IN ORIENT

Exports to Asia in the Year 1916 Were Nearly Three Times Those Made in the Previous Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The year 1916 will be known to the motor trade of the Orient as the year of the American motor car. Commercial Agent D. E. Casey, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, states that during the year we exported to Asia 6624 cars, valued at nearly \$8,000,000—nearly three times as many as in the previous year and five times as many as in 1914, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Oriental is waking up to the pleasures of motoring and also to the advantages of the American motor car. In Hong Kong and other Chinese cities, strenuous efforts are being made to increase the mileage of automobile roads and every mile of new road adds to the number of prospective purchasers of automobiles. Formerly, most of the cars in China were owned by companies and were for public hire, but now private individuals, both European and natives, are buying automobiles for their own use.

The only country in the Orient which shows a decrease in the total imports of motor cars is Japan. The Japanese are now manufacturing their own cars to some extent. In 1915 only about \$50,000 worth of cars was imported, as against nearly \$100,000 worth in 1912. At the close of 1916 there were 105 cars in use on the island of Hong Kong, practically all of which were of American makes. The city of Shanghai has issued 559 automobile licenses, which is about 25 per cent more than the number issued in 1915. Nearly all automobiles in China are used in the cities which have a large European population. As yet they have not been extensively used in the interior.

The Straits Settlements offers another attractive field for the American automobile manufacturer. There are about 2500 miles of excellent roads in the Malay Peninsula, and the people have a greater buying power than ever before on account of the high prices of tin and rubber. Much of the business there is done with the wealthy Chinese, who are not content in many cases with owning one car when once they take to motoring. Planters and miners use automobiles to some extent, but the Chinese merchants are at present the most important element of the trade. Many new tracts of land are now being opened up and motor traction seems to have a bright future there, although the railway systems in the more popular districts are excellent.

The Japanese are now manufacturing their own cars to some extent and they are sold at prices which seriously cut into the business in imported cars. The market in Japan is small, since but 26 cars, valued at \$30,595, were imported in 1915. Of this number, 10 were imported from the United States and eight from European countries. In 1914, 76 cars were imported, having a total value of \$106,402. A taxi-cab company in Tokio is now operating 42 cars from nine stands, and carries about 700 passengers daily. All of these cars are of American make and were furnished by an American firm in Japan.

Java offers another good opportunity for automobile manufacturers. In 1916, this country imported 2386 cars, of which 2251 came from the United States, 47 from the Netherlands, and 63 from Italy. This is an increase of about 400 per cent over 1915, when but 565 cars altogether were imported.

Georgia has war supply resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Statistics, which show that Georgia can produce a greater supply of material for war use than any other southern State, have been prepared by Prof. S. W. McCallie, State geologist. Chief among such materials are pyrites for producing sulphuric acid, manganese for the production of armor plate and stone for roadbuilding. Detailed information in the form of a manufacturing census of the State is now in the hands of Government officials at Washington.

MOTOR TRUCK HAS REOPENED MINES

High prices for metals due to the war have caused the reopening of many neglected or unprofitable mines and produced a general demand for more efficient transportation in this industry, says The Power Wagon. Hundreds of mines are known to contain ore in quantity and grade sufficient to pay big profits if the cost of moving the ore to the smelter can be kept low

enough. Some mines have been closed because of failure in this respect, while others, always producing profitably, have increased their output and lowered their overhead by installing the proper hauling equipment.

Hauling costs must be low for a low grade of ore. And the hauling equipment must be of the best to insure a low cost under severe operating conditions. The necessity of selecting the proper type of motor truck for the specific hauling conditions that will be encountered is very important, mining experts agree. The conditions of service vary so greatly in different sections of the country that each installation requires a special study.

PROHIBITION NOTES

How ineffective restricted liquor areas about military camps and one prohibition law for soldiers and another for civilians prove in operation, are set forth by Capt. Paul Goforth of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in a letter in the Financial Post of Canada. After citing the deplorable experiences of the Canadian forces with such a futile and less than half-way measure, he says: "Liquor in the Army is bound up with the question of liquor in the nation. As long as the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage remains unprohibited in Canada, Great Britain or France, so long will our armies be hampered in their struggle; and lives that are priceless to some one will be sacrificed in vain. On the ground of efficiency and national economy alone, the French, British and Canadian governments can afford to waste no time in abolishing the liquor traffic. As in the Army, so in the nation, all attempts at 'control' short of total prohibition are exasperating failures. The damage to war work caused by drunken civilians will never be estimated, and who will say that all the guilt must be borne by the drunkard—not by the brewer and the distiller? There is no place for the liquor traffic in a nation at war or at peace."

Prohibition gains another active advocate in Congress as the result of the special election held in the first congressional district of New Hampshire on May 29. Congressman-elect Sherman E. Burroughs took an open stand for aggressive action for war prohibition even before the Republicans nominated him as their party candidate. As the first step since the State Legislature enacted a bill which places New Hampshire in the dry column in 1918, the Republicans, who were largely responsible for the dry law, were highly pleased with the election. The temperance forces rallied unitedly to the candidacy of Mr. Burroughs, and the defeated candidate who was actively supported by the liquor interests of all parties, is even reported to have become "embarrassed" at the eleventh hour by the activities of the liquor men.

An amendment to the existing prohibition law which would prohibit the shipment of liquor into the Province of New Brunswick for beverage purposes has been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature at the direction of the Provincial Government. The amendment would also prohibit the publication of liquor advertisements in newspapers. Under the present law the sale of liquor is restricted to sacramental, medical, and mercantile purposes. The Provincial Government has thus indicated its intention to prevent the liquor interests from nullifying the prohibition law by shipping intoxicants into the province where they cannot be sold. The amendment also shows that when prohibition is once given a fair trial, the voters ask for more stringent, not less restrictive laws, so that they may enjoy the benefits of full prohibition.

Nearly every man failing to pass the physical examinations on application for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps is refused partly because of conditions directly traceable to the use of alcohol before maturity, according to Lieut. W. Randolph Angell, U. S. N. R. F., examining officer at the Boston recruiting station of the Marine Corps. The adverse effects of even the moderate use of intoxicants are revealed in the examinations, he says, and he is right when he declares that the conditions which make such a state of affairs should be abolished at once.

A significant change in the attitude of college men to intoxicants during the last decade has been noted often by those intimately acquainted with the subject, and one by one the larger national college fraternities have swung into the prohibition line. Not the least of the firm stands taken on this question was shown at a recent convention of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity when the delegates voted "unanimously opposed" to any modification of the national law of the fraternity prohibiting the serving of intoxicants in its chapter houses. The question was raised at the convention by a certain chapter which wished to serve beer twice a month, but the delegates, like increasing numbers of other young men, stood for absolute prohibition as a necessity for success in studies, in athletics and in business.

MOBILIZATION OF FARM LABOR

Nation-Wide Cooperation in Solution of Harvest Help Problem Is Planned by the Government—States to Aid

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the Government plan for the organization of farm labor, the details of which have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, provision is made for Nation-wide cooperation in the solution of the problem. The work of organization already has been started in about 40 states, and it is expected that eventually every community in the United States will be reached. It is believed that the resultant utilization of emergency labor will begin to have an appreciable effect on the farm-labor situation before the season has far advanced.

Meanwhile, the immediate and acute problem of supplying labor for the harvest, now beginning in the Southwest, is being handled, so far as the United States Government's services are concerned, through the existing employment service of the United States Department of Labor, which will continue to handle such problems of mass mobilization under the new plan as it has in the past.

The plan is based on close cooperation on the part of the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor with State committees on national defense charged with labor matters, with the State agricultural colleges, with the county agents, and with county and local or township labor committees or representatives to be established in every locality.

The Department of Agriculture will represent the Federal authorities in determining farm labor needs and in assisting in organizing all available farm labor in the rural districts. The United States Department of Labor will devote its attention to organizing labor in urban communities and industrial regions, and will cooperate with the farm labor forces where necessary by obtaining extra labor from the populous centers.

The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help, and what men are available for supplying the local need, and effects such adjustments as can be made locally. If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments between the several communities in his county.

The county man, in turn, reports any deficit or surplus to the "State man" who canvasses the situation for the State as a whole and reports to the Department of Agriculture, which, in close cooperation with the Department of Labor, is charged with the distribution of mobile labor for the country as a whole. A great many retired farmers, of whom there are 700,000 in the country, may be available for emergency service under this plan of farm labor mobilization.

CHILDREN'S OUTING IS NEXT WEDNESDAY

The annual children's outing given under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association will take place at Nantasket Beach next Wednesday. C. I. Campbell, who is in charge of it, has promised to take over 2000 on the outing, but he now states that some of them will have to forgo the pleasure unless owners of motor cars donate their automobiles.

A hundred more cars are needed to take care of the children on this outing. The expense of the outing is estimated at \$2000. Mr. Campbell states that the funds are away below the amount received a year ago, and he urges that those who would like to help send their checks to him at Five Park Square, Boston.

STATION MEN VOTE STRIKE Unless their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day are granted the 2800 members of the

Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees on the Boston & Maine will strike at 6 a. m. June 7. The men who voted to strike include baggage-men, crossing tenders, janitors, watchmen, freight handlers, freight receiving and delivery clerks. The votes of these men were tabulated at the Quincy House yesterday, and out of 1645 ballots, 1605 favored a strike.

TWO-YEAR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PLAN

BATON ROUGE, La.—At a meeting of the State Board of Education here the plan of Superintendent Harris for the inauguration of junior high schools throughout Louisiana was approved.

The recommendation provided for the establishment of schools which will give two years of high school training to pupils who have had grammar grade education. They will be held to the same rigid standards of work as are the regular high schools, will share in the same high school funds and their buildings, equipments and teaching forces will be similar and equal in quality to those of the four-year schools. It is probable that several of these schools will be established next session.

WORK RUSHED AT FT. OGLETHORPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Seven hundred frame buildings will be completed at Ft. Oglethorpe, Chickamauga, 12 miles from Chattanooga, before June 15, to quarter three regiments designated for duty there. The water department is laying a main to the camp, using 500 workmen, while extra cars have been put upon the interurban line and a small commercial city has sprung up, apparently overnight, near the camp. Chickamauga is rapidly assuming the appearance it had in Spanish-American War days.

QUAKERS ORGANIZE A RED CROSS UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Religious Society of Friends is organizing a unit of 500 Quakers to assist in rehabilitating devastated areas in France and providing shelter and clothing for war refugees. The committee in charge consists of Prof. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, Dr. Leroy Mercer of Swarthmore and Vincent D. Nicholson of this city. The unit will train at Haverford and go to France under Red Cross auspices. Four women are being sent to Russia to help English friends care for Polish refugees.

CEREAL LIMIT IN LIQUOR ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Trade of Galt has passed a resolution asking the Government to prohibit the use of cereals in the manufacture of liquor. Copies of the resolution were sent to all boards of trade throughout the Dominion asking that they take similar action.

HOLLIER

A Wonderful Car

"A car that could be throttled down to run smoothly without stalling, that could also take all the hills along the course on the high from a standing start, as the conditions on the congested Marathon course required, was what the Journal's Marathon party of writers and photographers wanted, had to have and got." —piloted the party in a Hollier 'Eight' and proved the control and strength of his car all the way and all the time.

—Bob Dunbar in Boston Journal, April 20, 1917.

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MUSIC A NEED OF COMMUNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

The speaker noted that we are breaking away from the idea that music is for the few and we are finding

On the program for Thursday evening was an automobile tour of New York settlement houses, with brief entertainments given by the music masses of the houses. On the program for the evening was an address, delivered by William J. McCoy of San Francisco, Cal., and a study in community singing, led by Harry Barnard, at the Washington Irving High school.

On Friday morning discussions were renewed at the Hotel Astor, the speakers being Mrs. David Allen Campbell, who told what women are doing for community music in the United States; Miss Frances S. Brundage, who set forth the activities of the people of Chicago in civil music; Lee Hamner, who told how singing arouses qualities of comradeship among men in military training camps; Arthur Nevins, who pictured musical conditions in Kansas; and Claude Argadon, who took for his theme, "Song and Light."

Mr. Nevins brought out some points

ENGLISH MUSIC

One left the Queen's Hall with a general impression that the orchestra had played very loudly and that Pachennann had played very softly. Not at the same time, of course, for perhaps Ronald Choyng's piano playing was a difficult task of following Pachennann's rubato. Those who assert that at the amazing popularity of Pachennann has little to do with his playing, have forgotten that the public really prefers a beautiful piano tone to an exciting one. He shows an audience the limitations of his instrument, but he does not show them his beauties. His playing of Chopin's No. 1 in F minor was quite wonderful as a study in delicate tone shading. The platform eccentricities have, of course, a not altogether mystical relationship to the music.

NO MEXICAN LOAN PLANNED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing, replying to a letter of inquiry from Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, said the United States does not contemplate making a loan to the Mexican Government or inducing American capitalists to do so. The latter, the secretary said, has not been discussed by the State Department with Mexican or bankers' representatives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Through the medium of the municipal organ, which has lately been transferred from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds to its permanent place in the city auditorium, Edwin H. Lemare, who has received the appointment of municipal organist, hopes not only to do his share toward raising the standard of organ music in the United States, but also to make music in some major way a function of community activity.

Mr. Lemare naturally feels an enthusiasm concerning the future place of the organ in musical culture. He spoke of this to a representative of the Institute of Musicology after explaining something about the resources of the instrument over which he presides. Certain changes making for a refinement of tone were instituted by the Austin Organ Company, the builders, when the organ was moved to its present location. The organ is to be considered much better placed acoustically than Festival Hall, where the organ stood before. There the large dome was padded with soft material which killed the best resonant effect to be obtained from an organ. As it is now, the instrument contains about 100 speaking pipes and is provided with the most modern appliances and mechanical aids to the organist.

This mechanical development within the last few years, according to Mr. Lemare, has been as rapid and remarkable as has that of the automobile, and he hopes for still greater progress in the future. Greater quickness and sureness of action, and more beautiful tone quality have been obtained and further tone colors are certain to be introduced, he thinks. As to the future, however, he is more concerned with the attitude which builder and public shall hold toward the instrument and its function than with the mechanical perfection which may be attained. Builders more honest in workmanship and in the methods used in placing their product; a public educated to discern good workmanship from bad, and unwilling to tolerate a mediocre instrument; a civic pride alert to the opportunities in municipal music and awake to the necessity of having the best substitution, auditorium, and organ, worked out on a basis which will conform to an artistic standard—these are the things which Mr. Lemare believes will be brought about in the course of the development of the organ in this country.

Mr. Lemare is glad of the opportunity for service in the cause of municipal music which his appointment gives him. He has tried for 20 years, he says, to raise the organ out of the rut of monotony into which had fallen through its employment solely for ecclesiastical purposes. "The organ is an artistic solo instrument," he said, "with an appeal to those who are fond of music as definite as the appeal of the orchestra. Indeed, because of some of its tonalities, the organ, under the hands of a master, exerts a more uplifting influence than any other instrument in combination of instruments.

"In establishing a municipal organ of high standard," the organist pointed out, "San Francisco has fallen in line with the larger cities of the west and has thus emphasized a precedent which it is to be hoped will be followed by many other communities. The programs given on a municipal organ must of necessity be broader than those played in an ordinary recital. The organist has to keep in mind the fact that he is helping in a great degree to form a taste for good music, and this, of course, makes the playing of transcriptions of good orchestra music necessary. I have not worked out a course of programs that they will doubtless follow the wishes of those I played during the exhibition."

While Mr. Lemare holds liberal views in regard to transcribing music on the organ, he deplores a tendency, especially as the organs installed in motion-picture houses, to attach all supplementary devices designed to imitate orchestral instruments or simply to make noises, such instruments, he would not dignify by the name of organ.

The revised spot specifications of the San Francisco municipal organ are as follows:

GREAT ORGAN			
Double Open Dia-	Flute Harmonique	4	
pasen	Twelfth	2 1/2	
Wurdon	Fifteenth	2	
Open Diapason I.	Mixture 4 & 5 ranks		
Open Diapason II.	8 Double Trumpet	16	
Open Diapason III	8 Posanne	8	

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Stopped Diapason	8	Trombone	8
Flauto Major	8	Clarion	4
Harmonic Flute	8	Sesquialtra 3 ranks	
Octave	4	Chimes	
Flute Overté	4		
Gambette	4		

	SWELL ORGAN
Bourdon	16 Flute H

Double Dulciana	16	Wald Flöte	4
Ouen D1'p'n (large)	8	Piccolo Harm'gue.	2
Ouen D1'p'n (small)	8	Mixture 4 & 5 ranks	2
Viole d'Orchestre	8	Contra Fosaune	16
Sallicional	8	Contra Fagotto	16
Aeoline	8	Cornoean	8
Voix Celeste	8	Oboe	8
Clarabella	8	Harmonic Trumpet	8
Spitzfloete	8	Clarion	8
Lieblieh Gedeckt	8	Vox Humana	4
Principal	4	Unga Maris	8
Violina	4		

CHOIR ORGAN
Contra Gamba....16 Octave

Open Diapason	8	Flute Harmonique	4
Gamba	8	Suäbe Flute	4
Concert Flute	8	Harmonic Piccolo	2
Hohl Flute	8	Dolce Cornet 3 rnk's	3
Flauto Dolce	8	Harmonic Trumpet 8	8
Strings (2 rnk's)	8	Clarinet	3
Dulciana	8	Cor Anglia's	8
Flute Celeste	8	Flute Celeste	8
SOLO ORGAN			
Tuba Magna	8	Gedeck	8
Tuba Mirabilis	8	Udda Maris	8
Tuba Clarion	4	Orchestral Oboe	8
Viole d'Orchestre	8	Corno di Bassetto	8
Viole Celeste	8	Vox Humana	8
Concert Flute	8	Double Trumpet	16
Harmonic Flute	4	Flügel Horn	8
Harmonic Piccolo	2		

ECHO ORGAN
Lieblich Bourdon... 16 Unda Ma

Small Diapason.....	8	Vox Angelica.....	8
Flauto Dolce.....	8	Flauto Dolce.....	4
Dolce.....	8	Vox Humana.....	8
Cor de Nuit.....	8	Chimes.....	8
PEDAL ORGAN		GRAND ORGAN	
Gravissimo (resultant).....	64	Gross Quint.....	10 1/2
Double Open Diapason.....	32	Flauto Dolce.....	8
Contra Violone.....	32	Gross Flute.....	8
Open Diapason I.....	16	Octave Dulciana.....	8
do II.....	16	Violoncello.....	8
do III.....	16	Open Flute.....	8
Violone.....	16	Contra Bombarde.....	32
Dulciana.....	16	Trombone.....	16
Bourdon.....	16	Tuba.....	16
Lieblieb Bourdon.....	16	Octave Trombone.....	8
		Clarion.....	4
		Posaune.....	16

MASCAGNI'S NEW
OPERA PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The first representation of "Lodoletta," the new opera by Pietro Mascagni, took place in the Costanzi Theater. The piece was enthusiastically received by the large audience. Many well known people were present. The libretto of the new opera is by Gioachino Forzano.

CONCERT AT SAN DIEGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Florencio Constantino, tenor, sang here in the second of a series of municipal concerts at the organ pavilion in Balboa Park May 21. He was assisted by Aida Borella, dramatic soprano, and Lucy Merz, coloratura soprano, and also by Leu Halsett, baritone. The program consisted entirely of operatic numbers.

LOS ANGELES MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Miss Mary Muckle, the English 'cellist, made her first appearance here at the Frida Morning Club house on May 18. The two big numbers on her program, "Lezione" by Ariosti, and the Saino Saens concerto in A minor, were given a rendition technically excellent, and one which showed a depth of musically understanding. Well known brief 'cello numbers, and a group of five whimsical little pieces by Purcell Warren made up the balance of her program. Grace Adair Freeborn assisted on the piano, and Mrs. A. Berkey gave out songs and recitations.

Pursuant to the community singing plan, a free public concert was given at the Hamburger Theater the afternoon of May 17, folk songs and patriotic music furnishing the themes. Edouardo Lebegott, director of the Los Angeles Free English Opera Chorus, conducted the program, which consisted of three organ numbers by Miss Edith Coburn, violin selections by Helene Mountain, and a group of songs by Charlotte Audreyn, of Oakland, accompanied by Irene Frederickson. The entire audience joined in the choral singing with which the afternoon's performance terminated.

CHORUS SINGING IN THE SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—At Biloxi, Miss. Mrs. W. O. Clark, musical instructor of the public schools, has been made chairman of a committee to arrange for community singing there and to assist organizations which will frigate to inaugurate it in other cities. The plan is to have regular meetings of patriotic men and women who will sing patriotic songs. Some of the meetings will be held in the open air.

KANSAS COMPOSERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—An unusual musical recital was given at the University of Kansas May 23, when nine native Kansans, students in the fine arts department of the school, played their own compositions. Prof. C. S. Skilton has been teaching composition to the class for the school year and the recital marked the end of the school work.

FREE BAND INSTRUCTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Public Academy of Music, which offers its instruction free, has decided to remain open all summer and to make special efforts to care for the large number of persons interested in learning how to play brass and woodwind instruments, drums, bugle and fife.

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NEW INDIAN HABITAT GROUP AT MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attention is again called to the primitive culture of the North American Indians by a new habitat group at the American Museum of Natural History, dealing with the Apaches, and by the rearrangement of the Hopi group. The Apaches, against whom many noted American soldiers fought, have been chosen for the second of a series of habitat groups because they represent the nomadic inhabitants of the Southwest, as distinguished from the sedentary Hopi.

The Apaches gave much trouble to the pioneers of the West, and the United States Army made frequent expeditions against them. The capture of Geronimo, the Apache chief, by General Miles was one of the most stirring incidents of the warfare against the tribe. Gen. Leonard Wood, then a young army surgeon, took an active part in this expedition and was rewarded with the Congressional Medal of Honor, corresponding to the Victoria Cross in Great Britain.

The background against which the group is shown consists of mountains near the Sal River in Arizona. In the foreground is a sun shelter resting upon forked sticks and made of plaited branches. Among the figures are a man making arrows, a woman holding her papoose, another engaged in constructing a dome-shaped house which she is covering with thatch; a woman covering a basket with pitch for use in place of pottery, which was too fragile for transportation; and an Indian mounted on one of the wiry horses of the Southwest.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

The management of the Pop concerts in Symphony Hall is gratified at the success of the new conductor, Mr. Jacchia. The public took to him at once and the response was felt immediately in the largely increased attendance. Mr. Jacchia has shown himself not only to be a conductor of complete routine, but a musician of imagination, temperament and authority. In his own particular specialty, excerpts from Italian opera, he has given performances such as have never been heard in Symphony Hall at the Pop concerts. Mr. Jacchia has learned his public rapidly and the repertoire will be constantly increased because he intends to make it broader and more inclusive than it ever has been.

In the coming week, on the evening of Wednesday, June 6, Boston University will hold its annual commencement celebration. Tickets for this concert will be on sale at the hall on the evening of the concert.

Thursday night will bring the first "Request" program of the season. A large number of requests have been sent in and the program will be made up accordingly. The program for tonight is as follows:

Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Nizich: waltz, "Waves of the Danube"; Ivanovich: minuet, Bocherini; selection, "Aida"; Verdi: suite, "Peer Gynt"; No. 1, Grieg; selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Mascagni: solo for trumpet, "Good-Bye"; Tosti: Mr. Gustav P. Heim; selection, "Faust"; Gounod: "The Star Spangled Banner"; "Invitation to the Dance"; Weber-Berlioz: barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffmann"; Offenbach: rhapsody, "Capella"; Chabrier: "March Militaire"; Schubert.

The program for Monday night is as follows:

Overture, "Nabucco"; Verdi: waltz, "La Barcarole"; Walteufel: nocturne, No. 1, op. 9; Chopin: selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Mascagni: suite from "Carmen"; Bizet: gavotte from "Mignon"; Thomas: organ solo, Mr. Marshall; "Carnival in Paris"; Svendsen: "The Star Spangled Banner"; overture, "L'Italiana in Algiers"; Rossini: Intermezzo from "Pagliacci"; Leoncavallo: "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"; Strauss: march, "Stars and Stripes Forever"; Sousa.

William E. Zeuch, organist of the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, has prepared for his fifth Sunday noon recital, at 12:15 tomorrow, the following program:

Chorale, minuet ("Suite Gothique"); "Priere"; toccata, Boellmann; "In Summer"; Stebbins; "Le Cygne"; Saint-Saens (by request); "A Springtime Sketch"; Brewer; "Marche Heroique"; Lemare.

Pupils of Mme. Betti Muschietto, teacher of dancing at the New England Conservatory of Music, are to give a program of dances in Jordan Hall tonight.

Marie Sundellus, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Cuyler Black, tenor, will be heard in recital at Jordan Hall, on the evening of Thursday, June 21. This concert, which is under the auspices of the National Society for Broader Education, will be the second appearance of Mme. Sundellus, since her season at the Metropolitan, and it will be the first Boston appearance of Mr. Black.

On the evening of Saturday, June 9, Mme. Galli-Curci will appear at the Boston Opera House in a benefit for the New England Italian War Relief Fund. Tickets are on sale at Herbert's.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMBOAT COMPANY
Leave Boston, week days: A. M.—7:25, 9:15, 10:15, P. M.—12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 4:15, 5:30, 6:15, 8:15.
Sundays: Leave Boston 9:15 A. M. and hourly from 6:15 P. M. then 8:15. Steamers from Boston's Wharf, Boston.

1. The little piece is based on the adventures of a young woman and young man, previously unacquainted, who were kept out of the hall during two successive numbers of one of Dr. Muck's programs. To the intense annoyance of a maiden aunt who was already in her seat. Several amusing situations were developed. This is said to be the first piece to have been written around Boston's characteristic musical institution. The cast was:

First lady..... Pearl Kinley
Second lady..... Beth Romans
An old gentleman..... Byron Clark
He..... Hugh Towne
She..... Enid Howland
Her aunt..... Amy Toll
An attendant..... Arthur Moll

The program was completed by a suite of Indian songs sung by Helen Finch in costume, and of "Songs of Spring," and "Songs of Love," by Olga Silverthorne, assisted by a dancing chorus of nymphs.

A pianoforte recital will be given in Recital Hall, Monday evening, June 4, by Marion Crone Hurley, '17, of Randolph.

A dance recital has been arranged for this evening in Jordan Hall by pupils of Mme. Betti Muschietto, former ballet mistress of the Boston Opera Company, the Vienna Opera House and La Scala, Milan, who has brought forward some 20 pupils.

WINNIPEG MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg finished the season's work with a public concert given in aid of the local Red Cross Society, for the benefit of prisoners of war in Germany, and under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Atkins. A feature of the performance was the singing of the Male Voice Choir, which acquitted itself with honor in "Songs of the Sea," by Stanhope, "Les Martyrs aux Armes," L. DeRille, and the "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust." The choir had been practicing for two seasons under the conductorship of G. H. Price, and had appeared on different occasions in patriotic concerts, besides making up parts of the programs at the regular meetings of the club. The president of the club, R. Watkin Mills, who is also conductor of the Handel Choir, pleased the audience greatly with his song "The Windmill." Other members of the club, who were also well received, were Messrs. Fisherwood and F. H. Hughes, baritone, and Messrs. Anderson and Wydemann, tenors. A string orchestra, composed of club members, played the second movement from the quartet in D major (andante cantabile), Tschalkowsky, and "Molly on the Shore," Grainger. John Waterhouse, solo violinist, and W. Maurice Miles, cello, assisted, and Messrs. Dann and P. A. S. Osborne were at the piano.

The Winnipeg Oratorio Society (J. J. Moncrieff, conductor) likewise closed the season with a patriotic concert, in aid of the Belgian relief fund. Several numbers of a patriotic nature were presented, the last being the popular cantata, "Fair Ellen," by Max Bruch. Mrs. Lever-Hawes, soprano, and F. H. Hughes, baritone, were the soloists assisting. Nico Poppeldorf, the Belgian violinist, appeared twice during the evening.

The Elgar Society (E. E. Vinen, Mus. Bach, conductor) gave its annual concert in Westminster Church on Tuesday, April 17. The singing of the choir showed the effects of careful training, and produced a good quality of tone. The string orchestra from the Women's Musical Club is worthy of special comment.

GOLDFISH AS FOOD
OHIO POSSIBILITY

TOLEDO, O.—Before another year is up, Toledo people may be eating goldfish, says the Blade. "Look at these," said Deputy State Fish and Game Commissioner A. C. Wagner holding up a 12-inch fish with gleaming golden sides and transparent fins. "Fishermen catch these by the hundreds in the bay and they tell me this spring they are beginning to pull them up in the lake. If such a food shortage as is predicted occurs in this country, fishermen very likely will be selling this fish for the table."

FORTY NEW YORK MEETINGS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every available resource of Tammany Hall will be utilized next Monday night to arouse the patriotism of New Yorkers on the eve of Registration Day. Forty mass meetings are to be addressed by more than 200 speakers.

AMUSEMENTS

Only Big Circus Coming to Boston
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TRAIN LOAD OF SCENERY
CHILDHOOD'S GOLDEN DREAMS COME TRUE
5 GREAT TRAINS OF CIRCUS MARVELS
Including scores of foreign features never before seen in America.
Parade at 10 o'clock A. M.
Proceeding the First Performance
Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Performances Begin at 2 and 8 P. M.
One Box Ticket Admits 2
Children Under 12 Years Half-Price
Downtown Ticket Sale all Circus Week at
Hallett & Davis, 140 Boylston St. Same prices as at grounds.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The sixth annual dinner of the Philadelphia Music Teachers Association, with James Francis Cooke, editor of the Etude, presiding had for guests of honor Reginald de Koven, John Philip Sousa, Mrs. A. J. Ochsenr, president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs; Herbert Witherspoon, Florence Hinkle Witherspoon, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, and many local musicians. Mr. de Koven entered his earnest plea for the encouragement of American composers by Americans, and expressed the opinion that English is the best language for effectual musical expression. Mrs. MacDowell described the musical colony founded by her at Peterboro, N. H., to fulfill her husband's dream of creating a milieu of inspiration for the artist who would realize his vision. She also performed her husband's famous "To a Wild Rose."

The Philadelphia Musical League, recently formed to advance the interests of local musicians, has received the report of its committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and has elected its permanent officers. These are: President, Herbert J. Tilly; vice-president, Arthur Judson; secretary, Thomas Martindale. The executive committee comprises: Helen Pulaski Innes, Constantine von Sternberg, Clarence K. Bawden, Charles A. Braun, Nicholas Douy. It is planned in the fall to conduct a rigorous campaign for the furtherance of the objects of the organization, with the special design of securing widespread, though dignified, heraldry of the musical advantages Philadelphia has to offer.

Much to the expressed disappointment of those interested in the competition, the gold medal offered by Leopold Stokowski for the best singer brought forward in a musical jury trial is not to be awarded. Kathryn Meisle was honorably mentioned, but in the official announcement it was said that none of the candidates seemed to the committee sufficiently "mature" to justify an award. The medal would have carried with it the pointment as soloist at one of the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the coming season—a coveted opportunity. In its announcement the committee had said: "The committee reserves the right to withhold the medal unless a candidate is found who should, in its judgment, measure up to the standard of the orchestra's concerts and its visiting artists."

CIRCUS SPECTACLE
EMPLOYS BIG CAST

Keeping track of a cast of more than a thousand actors and several hundred horses is the task which devolves on those who direct Ringling Brothers' production of "Cinderella." Like all other things in connection with a circus it is purely a matter of system. On an elevated platform, placed in front of the stage, stands at a rehearsal of this spectacle the director-general surrounded by his assistants. These assistants include the master of the ballet, the superintendent of vehicles, director of foot and mounted guards, master of the horse, chief electrician, master and mistress of wardrobe, director of the aerial ballet, master of properties and trappings, the stage director, and a number of other lieutenants.

While the director-general is personally acquainted with some members of the cast, for the most part he knows the players solely by groups and divisions. He thinks in big numbers. He may say "bring on the King's guards." And since he must at all times keep the entire production in mind, this, to him, means merely a company of plumed and belted men mounted on coal black chargers. But the master of the mounted guards who has personally trained this division knows every guard by name; yes, and every horse. He has drilled

them individually. The director-general rehearses them solely as a single unit in a great ensemble. "Give us the amber flood lights," calls the director as a portion of the fairy band descend into the home of Cinderella. He knows the effect that he wants but it is the chief electrician who is alone familiar with every switch and lamp which must be operated to produce the result required.

The director-general of this season's spectacle, which will open the main tent program when the circus comes here next week, is Charles Ringling. He is particularly partial to horses. "Bring on more horses, we want more horses," he will call as the work goes on. And since the Ringling Brothers travel with more than 700 splendid animals he does not call in vain. It is the great trappings that make the "Cinderella" professionals remarkable. The pageants and the ballets are probably the most unusual features of the production, but not one person is ever recruited locally for the spectacle cast. All the thousand characters appearing in "Cinderella" are carried with the circus. That is one of the reasons why Ringling Brothers are this season traveling in 89 cars.

DISTRIBUTION OF
SPEECHES IN CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In reply to charges that anticonscription speeches delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives before the passage of the conscription act had been widely distributed in the districts of congressmen who fought conscription, Speaker Champ Clark says that the distributing of speeches was merely a legislative custom, and that it was a frequent occurrence for speeches on any subject to be distributed after the passage of the bill relating to that subject.

He said that he did not oppose registration in his speech but that he favored the volunteer system. "I have replied to several persons who have written me on this subject that the conscription system is the law of the land and must be complied with."

COMING LECTURES

MONDAY

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General Edwards, Captain Rush and others will speak at a war work rally, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. C. U., in Tremont Temple at 8 p. m.

TUESDAY

Miss Frances Stern of the Bureau of Labor and Industry will talk on food values in the Women's Emergency Service Course at 555 Boylston Street, at 3 p. m. "The Common Sense of Food Economy" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Alice Blood at the Business Women's Club, 141 Bowdoin Street, at 8 p. m. Miss Blood will also talk on the Liberty Bond.

WEDNESDAY

Miss Blanche Coulton will give a talk on the present conditions in France before the sewing group for war relief at the Business Women's Club, 141 Bowdoin Street, at 8 p. m.

FRIDAY

Miss Grace McCullough will lecture on "What Constitutes Waste," at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, 555 Boylston Street, at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY

Mrs. Louise Chandler of New York will deliver a free lecture on "Alpine Plants and Rock Gardens" in Horticultural Hall, at 2 p. m.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10; Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10; Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8:10; Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45; Majestic—"The Crisis," 8:15, 8:15; Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10; Shubert—"The Highwayman," 8:10; Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Shubert, 2; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

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The Important Annual Sale
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Women's Summer Cotton Frocks
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A great number of dainty Frocks, featuring all the most desirable Summer cottons, have been made especially for this Sale, presenting an infinite diversity of smart, pretty styles that will prove becoming to everyone and that everyone will like.

Assembled in groups, each group containing many different models, materials and color variations, these Frocks will be specially priced at

\$5.75, 6.90, 7.50, 8.75, 10.50, 13.50

and at these prices will offer unprecedented values.

(In addition to the above, there will be a number of smart Tailored Frocks, in linen and ramie cotton, which have been taken from stock and marked at greatly reduced prices.)

A Large Assortment of
Women's Separate Cotton Skirts
will also be included in this great Sale, at the following very special prices:

Sports and Country Skirts, featuring novelty cotton fabrics in a variety of attractive designs and color effects, at . . . \$3.90
All-White Skirts, of cotton gabardine, Bedford cord and pique, at . . . \$2.90

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF
Women's
Pure Silk Jersey Underwear

(in white, pink and flesh-color)

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presenting 450 dozen pieces, of superior quality,
at remarkable price concessions
This unusual offering will comprise

Pure Silk Vests	at \$2.90
Pure Silk Combinations	at 4.25
Pure Silk Bloomers	at 3.25
Pure Silk Envelope Chemises	at 3.85

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Monday Begins the Annual
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Presenting opportunities for substantial savings in Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel which should not be overlooked.

Large and Attractive Assortments of
New Summer Apparel

Offered at special prices which we are able to make because of advantageous and early purchasing on our part.

All Spring Apparel

Marked Down for Immediate Clearing

The values are most extraordinary in these groups, particularly as much of the merchandise cannot be duplicated.

THIS IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE—that all merchandise offered in our June Sale is regular standard merchandise of E. T. Slattery Co.'s excellent quality, distinctive fashion, and unquestionable character. The difference from usual is in prices only and that difference is very substantial and much to your advantage.

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Boston	27	13	.675
Chicago	20	16	.556
New York	20	16	.556
Cleveland	20	16	.556
Detroit	15	21	.417
St. Louis	15	21	.417
Philadelphia	13	23	.361
Washington	13	23	.361

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cleveland 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 4, Washington 2.
Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.
New York-Detroit, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Only two of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball championship race Friday were contested and in both cases the western team won out. Cleveland, with Morton pitching remarkably strong baseball, administered the first shutout of the season to the Boston Red Sox winning 3 to 0. St. Louis won the other game by defeating Washington 4 to 2. The Chicago-Philadelphia, New York-Detroit contests were postponed.

MORTON SHUTS OUT WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Pitcher Guy Morton of the Cleveland Americans was in championship form Friday afternoon and held the Boston Red Sox to one hit and no runs in the second game of their series at Fenway Park. The star Cleveland pitcher was very effective at all times and the only hit made off him was by Pitcher Ruth with two out in the eighth inning.

Boston failed to show championship class, while the entire Cleveland team was in the game from start to finish. The first two runs made by Cleveland were due to splendid base running by Chapman and Roth and poor playing by Thomas, Ruth and Gardner. With Chapman on second, Roth made a third strike at a wild pitch and went to second base with Chapman scoring from second. Roth then stole third when Gardner dropped the ball and stole home on the next pitch. The score:

	W	L	P.C.
Cleveland	27	13	.675
Boston	20	16	.556

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS WASHINGTON TEAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—St. Louis defeated Washington here Friday 4 to 2 in 10 innings. A wild throw by Smith in the ninth inning tied the score after Washington had been leading 2 to 0 for eight innings.

McBride's error in the tenth on Pratt's grounder after Marsans had doubled produced another run, and Hamler's single scored Pratt. Score:

	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	20	16	.556
Washington	20	16	.556

Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Ruth and Thomas. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 55m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	P.C.
Newark	22	8	.733
Providence	21	12	.636
Toronto	21	12	.636
Baltimore	19	15	.559
Rochester	17	17	.500
Buffalo	15	21	.417
Montreal	13	23	.361
St. Paul	13	23	.361

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Baltimore.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 0
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0

At Richmond.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence.....1 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 3 0 3
Richmond.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 4

At Buffalo.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1
First Game

At Rochester.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2
Rochester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 3

GAMES TODAY

Newark at Baltimore.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

NEW YORK MEN REGISTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All the eligible members of the New York Americans have registered for the selective draft. High, McGraw, Cullip and Gedeon visiting the City Clerk's office Friday.

J. F. Baker is the only member of the club who is exempt because he is over 31 years old. All the other members of the team registered in Philadelphia early in the week.

ST. PAUL CLUB RELEASES TWO

TOLEDO, O.—Manager Michael Kelly of the St. Paul American Association Club announced here Friday the release of infielder Bohne and Malone. Bohne goes to the St. Louis Nationals. Malone was sent to Brooklyn.

SPEAKER LEADS THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTERS

Cleveland Star Three Points Ahead of McInnis—Cruise Heads the National Players

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tris Speaker today is just three points in the lead of John McInnis for the batting leadership of the American League, and Ty Cobb, champion of the league for years, is out of the 300 class. Speaker is batting .348 and McInnis follows with .345. Billings of Cleveland is third with .324. Other 300 hitters in the American are Wambegans of Cleveland, Walker of Boston, Ruml of St. Louis, Chapman of Cleveland and W. Miller of St. Louis.

George Burns has fallen from the National League leadership, Cruise of St. Louis having usurped the place. John Smith of St. Louis and Roush of Cincinnati are ahead, but neither has been playing as a regular. Smith is batting .360, Roush .347, Cruise .344 and Burns .341. Following in the 300 class are Fischer of Pittsburgh .341, Kauff of New York, Ruether of Chicago, Griffith of Cincinnati, Wilhoit of Boston, Cravath of Philadelphia, Killifer of Philadelphia, McCarty of New York, Wheat of Brooklyn, Williams, Chicago, tops the pitchers in the American League with six victories and no defeat, while Schupp of New York heads the National League pitchers with six victories and no losses.

Other undefeated pitchers in the American are Shocker of New York, Bader of Boston, Love of New York and Cunningham of Detroit, and in the National Ruether of Chicago.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

The game between Groton and Milton Academy at Milton this afternoon is expected to be one of the best of the day, and is sure to be a hard fight.

Twenty-one school baseball games are scheduled for today and around Greater Boston. Several will be league games, but will have no bearing on the championships, which have already been won.

Boston English High School had little trouble winning from Cambridge High and Latin School at Cambridge 6 to 1 Friday. Lynn English High School also won its game from the Boston High School of Commerce by 6 to 3.

Just what the answer will be on the subject of a city of Boston schoolboy baseball championship series this season is a matter of doubt, and nothing definite has been decided as yet whether the series will be played or not.

Through the fine pitching of the veteran Collins, Arlington High School was able to defeat Dorchester in a hard game Friday by the score of 7 to 4. Collins allowed only two hits, while the Arlington batters gathered a total of nine.

Phillips Exeter Academy has made preparations for entertaining the Boston schoolboy athletes who will be in action at Exeter, N. H., this afternoon. All of the fraternity houses and places of interest at the academy will be open to the visitors.

This morning 39 boys, representing nine Boston high schools, left this city for Exeter, N. H., where they will meet Phillips Exeter Academy this afternoon in a dual track and field meet. Exeter is generally expected to win the meet, but the Boston high school boys can be counted on to produce some good competition.

CLEVELAND RELEASES MILLER

CLEVELAND, O.—R. P. Miller, utility infielder, was released yesterday Friday by the Cleveland American League club to the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	P.C.
Bader, p.	5	17	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.833
Ruth, p.	10	37	5	15	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	.969
Walsh, c.	10	30	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.888
Walker, c.	26	90	12	28	7	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	.953
Gainer, c.	14	51	8	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.979
Lewis, l.f.	39	147	21	40	10	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	.962
Hoblitzell, l.b.	28	99	11	27	8	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	.996
Gardner, r.f.	39	138	13	35	8	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	.915
Henricksen, c.	4	14	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Shorten, c.f.	17	54	5	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Scott, s.	39	136	12	32	8	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	.936
Hooper, r.f.	35	141	23	33	4	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	.986
Janvin, 2b.	18	62	11	12	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.855
Thomas, c.	21	62	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Mays, p.	9	24	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Agnew, c.	19	59	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.989
Barry, 2b.	28	93	15	17	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.967
Shore, p.	9	27	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.973
Rady, c.	5	15	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.875
Foster, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Wyckoff, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Penneck, p.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
McNally, 3b.	8	26	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Leonard, p.	10	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	P.C.
Rawlings, 2b.	10	17	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.833
Whitely, c.f.	19	53	7	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.967
Magee, l.f.	28	97	9	25	11	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	.940
Konetchy, l.b.	29	103	11	26	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.984
Gowdy, c.	30	95	6	23	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.972
Fitzpatrick, l.f.	29	105	9	24	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.886
Smith, 2b.	11	14	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Barnes, p.	11	14	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Allen, p.	17	38	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.923
Rudolph, p.	10	29	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.966
Massey, 2b.	15	50	3	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.909
Maranville, ss.	30	118	11	29	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.855
Twombly, r.f.	18	70	6	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.842
Evers, 2b.	16	18	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.875
Kelly, c.f.	15	57	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.975
Collins, c.f.	8	27	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Raetz, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Tyler, p.	8	20	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.958
Crum, p.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Reulbach, p.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.909
Truesdale, p.	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000
Neft, p.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.000

THREE EASTERN TEAMS WINNERS

New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn Defeat Western Clubs in National League, Boston Not Playing at Cincinnati

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	11	.656
Philadelphia	22	13	.629
Chicago	25	17	.595
St. Louis	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
Cincinnati	17	14	.415
Boston	17	17	.415
Pittsburgh	13	26	.342

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati-Boston, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Three eastern clubs were returned winners in the National League baseball games played Friday. The victors were New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The other game scheduled for yesterday between Boston and Cincinnati was postponed. New York won from St. Louis in a close contest, 2 to 1; Philadelphia easily defeated Pittsburgh, 9 to 1, and Brooklyn won an uphill game from Chicago, 5 to 4.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 2 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Tresreau bested Meadows in a pitching duel here Friday and New York won from St. Louis 2 to 1. Tresreau allowed but four hits. New York got a run in the second on Zimmerman's single. Fletcher's double and a sacrifice fly by Kauff. Burns' triple and Robertson's out in the third gave New York its other run.

St. Louis' run came in the second when Long tripled and Snyder sent out a sacrifice fly. The score:

	W	L	P.C.
New York	21	11	.656
St. Louis	19	18	.514

Batteries—Tresreau and McCarty; Meadows, Fletcher and Snyder. Umpires—Reider and Orth. Time—2h.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 9-1

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Philadelphia easily defeated Pittsburgh here Friday, 9 to 1, in a game marked by effective pitching by Mayer of Philadelphia and poor work on the part of Pittsburgh pitchers, Miller and Cooper.

	W	L	P.C.
Philadelphia	22	13	.629
Pittsburgh	13	26	.342

Batteries—Mayer and Killifer, Adams; Miller, W. Cooper and Fischer. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 44m.

BROOKLYN TAKES CHICAGO GAME, 5-4

CHICAGO, Ill.—Erratic playing by Chicago gave Brooklyn the first game of the series here Friday, 5 to 4.

Chicago had taken a 4 to 0 lead in the first inning, and forced the visitors to use four pitchers, but could not hold this advantage. Score:

	W	L	P.C.
Brooklyn	21	11	.656
Chicago	25	17	.595

INFILDER FOR PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia Americans have announced the purchase of infielder Griffen from the Lincoln, Neb., team. He joins the Athletics on their next trip West.

Manager Connie Mack has also announced the unconditional release of John Ferguson, a pitcher.

PICKUPS

Catcher Gowdy of the Boston Braves is the first prominent major league player who has enlisted in the regular army.

The West won the two games played in the American League yesterday, while the East won the three played in the National.

Substitute Outfielder Elmer Miller is playing a strong game for the New York Americans, and is likely to win a permanent position before the summer is over.

Harris, who is covering first base for Cleveland at the present time, appears very promising. He is the third player Manager Fohl has tried at that station this spring.

Pitcher Morton of Cleveland gets the credit of being the first pitcher to shutout the world's champions this season. He pitched a splendid game yesterday and well deserved his honors.

Baltimore baseball fans are trying to have the Washington Club of the American League shifted to Baltimore. Most of those connected with the American League clubs are said to be favorable to the change.

Scoring from second base on a strikeout is something new to major league baseball. Officially it is scored as a delayed double steal, but Chapman kept right on going from second home with Roth going from home to second with only a slight delay at first.

Brooklyn won a fine uphill game from Chicago yesterday. The Cubs led by 4 to 0 at the end of the first inning, but could not score another run during the game, while Brooklyn was able to make five, Stengel singling in the ninth inning with men on second and third, and thus bringing in the tying and winning runs.

Binghamton and Utica had a funny ball game in the New York State League yesterday. It took 55 minutes to play the first inning, and the game had to be called at the end of the third inning on account of darkness. Utica scored 10 runs in its half of the first inning, and Binghamton scored nine in its half. No less than seven pitchers took part in the three innings played.

JAPANESE ASKS CITIZEN'S RIGHT

United States Supreme Court to Decide Meaning of "Free White Persons" in Recently Passed Immigration Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The right of Japanese to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, which has come up for decision in the United States Supreme Court of Appeals here, and been referred to the United States Supreme Court, is involved in the application of Takao Ozawa for citizenship. The case was appealed from the United States District Court of Hawaii. Recent debates in Congress on the immigration bill and the action of Congress in passing the bill, are cited in the brief filed by Ozawa's attorneys as showing that Congress refused to take the ground that Japanese are ineligible to citizenship.

The question at issue is largely the exact meaning of the expression "free white persons," as Section 2169 of the United States Revised Statutes limits naturalization to aliens who are free white persons and to aliens of African nativity and descent. United States courts having denied naturalization under this provision to Japanese and members of various Asiatic and Oriental races.

In denying Ozawa's original application Judge Clemons of the United States District Court of Hawaii, held that whatever the technical meaning of the words "white persons" may be, the law should be construed in the light of the common and popular meaning of the words at the time the law was enacted. In this connection the brief filed with the Court of Appeals by Ozawa's attorneys says that Congress in its acts upon the subject has not been "willing to place itself on record as to what aliens it would admit to citizenship and what it would not, although perhaps having the Chinese in mind, and the courts, with the rising tide of prejudice, have construed the language of the statute, not in the light that surrounded its enactment, but in the light of a prejudice which, as to the Japanese at least, did not exist at the time of the passage of the statute."

The brief asserts that the Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, and the circumstances of its passage in Congress, show that it was the clear intention of that body to make no declaration that Japanese are excluded from naturalization. Senator Phelan and Senator Lodge are quoted in the debate on the immigration bill as asserting that the term "white persons" is very uncertain in meaning. Citing the fact of the elimination from the immigration bill of a provision excluding "Hindus and persons who can not become citizens of the United States by naturalization," the brief says: "It thus affirmatively appears that Congress refused, at the request of the Japanese Government, to put into law an implied recognition that the Japanese are excluded from citizenship."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Georgia Rural High Schools

OMAHA, WORLD-HERALD.—The State of Georgia has worked out what is considered the best plan for an agricultural education for the rural population yet devised. The State enacted a law establishing an agricultural school in each one of the 11 congressional districts, authorizing those in charge of the school to receive donations. That started a rivalry in each district between the towns to secure the schools. Each of the schools received in donations from \$25,000 to \$60,000 in cash and 300 acres of land, electric light, water and sewage disposal free for five years. The value of the gifts was \$550,000 and nearly the same amount was declined. These Georgia schools accept as pupils graduates of the common schools and give them a four-year course. They have courses in agriculture, science, mathematics, English, history and domestic science, and the returns from the lands attached to them reduces the cost of attendance to less than \$12 per month. A large part of the students pay their way by work and the greater part more than half their expenses. All work on the farm and about the buildings is done by students. The Department of the Interior says: "The separate high school of agriculture and rural domestic economies has been tried out on a larger scale in Georgia than elsewhere in this country, with one State-supported school in each congressional district. These schools, opened in 1907 and 1908, have now been in session long enough to make the history of their work and their results worthy of careful study." All the country near these schools has been benefited, for the lands attached to them, better homekeeping, and over 80 per cent of the graduates stay on the farms.

Foods for the Pantry

DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—Modern farming is now responsible for many improvements in the home. The standard of living on farms is higher now than it was a few years ago. But perhaps no other division of home activity has done more for economy and efficiency in the food supply than canning and preserving the perishable foods. The small home canning outfit is worth much on the farm where there are fruits and vegetables. It not only saves products that might be wasted, but it adds value to many products; makes it possible to store in concentrated form and saves time and labor in serving. By

using the canner the country home may have fruits from one year till another. Foods properly canned and preserved will keep almost indefinitely. The farm home may be supplied with foods both in seasons for fresh fruits and vegetables and for winter when none is available. The process is to can, preserve, pickle, dry, and otherwise save, so the products will keep till such time as they can be consumed. Knowledge of canning and preserving makes it possible to save products that cannot be marketed fresh. Many products that could not be sold or consumed fresh may be put up for future use when the market will take the products at fair prices or the family of the manager may use them on his own table. There will be a greater demand for canners this year than ever before. Each one should be well supplied with preserved and dried foods to maintain the family when these foods are not available in the orchard and the garden.

WAR SESSION OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Courses in Short Session to Be Devoted to Teaching Service to Nation in Various Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—What may be called a special war session of the University of California opened on May 21 and will last till June 23, closing just before the opening of the regular summer session, all of the courses in this session being designed to prepare students of both sexes for service to the Nation in the present crisis. There are courses in military aviation, in various phases of war relief work, community methods for maintaining standards of life and safeguarding the welfare of women and children, housekeepers' institutes for the training of women in the conservation of materials, the prevention of waste and the extension of economic buying.

There also is an emergency normal course in which women will be trained to teach others the buying, preservation, and conservation of food, methods of conducting cooperative canning and food preservation clubs, and various relief measures connected with the food problem generally. A course in automobile construction will enable students to become familiar with the nature of the construction of automobiles, tractors, aeroplanes, and motorboats, the purpose being to develop more careful and intelligent use of machines, together with ability to repair or adjust them.

Instruction in telephony, telegraphy, and wireless telegraphy, with practical work including adjustment of apparatus and drill in the use of transmission codes, will be given. A course of eight weeks in military aviation, under the direction of Lieut. Arnold N. Kradstad, U. S. A., will prepare students for the United States Aviation School at San Diego.

WALES AND PROHIBITION

CARDIFF, Wales.—At Cardiff recently a Welsh national prohibition demonstration was held at which Mr. W. Beddoe Rees presided. The chairman stated that during the last few weeks over 3000 resolutions had been received in support of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for the period of the war and for six months after peace was declared. One hundred and fifty of the resolutions, it was stated, were received from miners' lodges and other labor organizations.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

J. W. deB. Faris, who has been named Attorney-General and also Minister of Labor in the Cabinet of the Province of British Columbia, is a young, radical lawyer of Vancouver, whose residence in the Province dates back to 1907, when he arrived, a native of New Brunswick, bent on making his way upward in life. That he has achieved his present prominence so soon is due in part to his own ability, and also to the revolution in provincial politics which recent disclosures of the conduct and policies of the "Old Guard" of politicians have caused.

David Rowland Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, who is reported as playing an important role as an orator and mediator with the Russian masses, as well as being the public spokesman of the western Republic to the newly formed Russian State, is a native of Kentucky, who arrived in St. Louis when he was 16 years old. He found a way to graduate from Washington University, and then took a minor clerkship in one of the leading commission houses of the city. Seven years later he founded a firm, of which he was an important member; and by it and through it, as it has evolved during the intervening years, he has acquired much wealth and come to be one of the leading figures in the commerce of the mid-West. Highest honors have come to him in the city and in the State, he having been Mayor of the one and Governor of the other. For a time he was a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland, acting as Secretary of the Interior. He did more than any other man to make the St. Louis International Exposition of 1904 a success. With this record and training he will be able to advise with the Russians on economic and commercial developments, as well as on the political issues now at stake, and to teach them somewhat about the sort of civil service training that the United States gives even her men of wealth when she selects them for diplomatic posts.

The Hon. George Fowlds, who represented Grey Lynn in the New Zealand Parliament for nine years, was Minister of Education in Sir Joseph Ward's Administration. He also has much useful work to his credit in connection with the departments of Customs, Defense, Justice, and Police. During Sir George Fowlds' tenure of office as Minister of Education, facilities for free education were very much extended, so that it became possible for a child to pass through all the successive stages from the kindergarten through the university colleges without paying a penny in school or college fees. He also introduced a system of free school books for primary schools. Sir George Fowlds is a strong supporter of the taxation of land values, and advocates a penny in the pound being added to the land tax, the revenue thus raised being devoted to reducing customs taxation on imported articles of every-day use, and in reducing railway freights and fares. He is also keenly interested in labor questions, and his introduction of the Pure Food Act did much to protect the people from food adulteration. Sir George Fowlds has always been a supporter of the no-license movement. He is also in favor of proportional representation, and of the abolition of the Upper House.

George Scott Graham, representing the Second District of Pennsylvania in Congress, has had more to do than any other lawmaker in inducing the House of Representatives to refuse to enact the censorship bill desired by President Wilson and the Department of State and the Department of Justice. Mr. Graham is a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, who has served as District Attorney, and has taught criminal law and procedure in the

law school of the University of Pennsylvania many years. Earlier in his political career he was a prominent member of the City Council. In local and national Presbyterianism he has played a prominent part as a layman. His congressional career opened with the Sixty-third Congress, and he has twice been reelected. He is a man of much ability, resoluteness, and endurance as an antagonist, and is master of a bold, forceful sort of eloquence. He is a Republican.

Daniel M. Henderson of South Orange, N. J., a native of Baltimore, and now engaged in editorial work in New York City, has won the award of \$250 recently offered by the National Arts Club for the best poem on the war. Mr. Henderson, since he arrived in New York, has been winning his way as a contributor of timely and clever verse to the periodicals of the country. The poem is called "The Road to France," and expresses the joy of the United States in its renewed friendship with France, and in the alliance with her in a fight for liberty.

FLEMINGS AND WALLOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The German papers have published the following semi-official statement concerning developments in Belgium in view of the German policy of differentiating between the Flemings and the Walloons. As is known, the administrative partition that is being carried out in Belgium necessitates the transference of the ministerial departments for the Walloon districts to Namur. Before this transference had been even ordered several Walloon ministerial officials withdrew the declaration of loyalty they signed at the beginning of the occupation, and refused, in view of the altered conditions, to fulfill the obligations of their office. As their declaration constitutes active resistance to the execution of legal decrees, the officials concerned have been ordered to take up their residence in Berlin.

USES OF BARLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—Farmers are urged by the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to recognize the importance of top-dressing oats and "seeds" in order to increase the crops. Present prices are such that the expenditure on fertilizers will be amply repaid to the farmer. The president also reminds farmers that either as bread corn or as concentrated food for stock barley will be invaluable. Farmers are therefore urged to sow the largest available acreage with barley, even if by so doing the acreage devoted to roots is reduced.

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WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Americanism, in one phase or another, is the occasion of numerous dissertations in South American newspapers nowadays. An article on the subject in La Nacion (Buenos Aires), of April 17, was in part as follows: "The idea that America is representative of a new freedom grows with the liberty that is interpreted in all its idealism. Heretofore, the weak countries were not able to exist except by consent of the strongest. The idealistic conception in independence which emancipated people could and should enjoy, not by virtue of their material forces but by virtue of their united will, gave to democracy an international effectiveness which previously had been lacking. It was not merely a system of internal organization, but the very reason of existence for the nations of an entire continent. The independence of subjugated peoples, which in Europe was the work of the kings, continuing thus completely united to national sovereignty, lacked this bond of union here, because America had no kings. The historical and moral basis of our emancipation is summed up, then, in democracy. Monarchistic undertakings will never prosper here, in spite of the arguments that serve them politically, because every transplantation of foreign princes to govern us would result in reconquest or a new colonization."

"The United States is not a country of uncorrupted saintliness. Like every collection of humanity, and like every man, it has committed errors which it would be cowardly to conceal; but barring transient eclipses of its political reason, it has always effectively upheld democratic ideals and the majesty of the American nation."

"But just as the purpose of fire is to burn, and that of capital is revenue, the vital idea of war is triumph. The warriors themselves do not know how to avoid it. Therefore, the triumph of this war will be human liberty. Only such an outcome will be capable of correcting war's evils. The powers of oppression are going to feel their inability to maintain war's black falsity. Their people will be so completely offered up that, lost in the depths of their own misery, they will be hardly vigorous enough to merit hatred."

"Meanwhile, America makes another advance toward the new civilization which is bringing about emancipation. By a kind of gloomy fate, the out-

rages of despotism itself forced her into the road which she ought to take. Our Argentina feels even now the inspiration of high resolution in the fluttering of her violated ensign."

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The completion of the agreements for general advances has enabled Sir George Asquith to retire from the committee on production and to devote his whole attention to conciliation work. The committee is now constituted as follows: The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., and Sir George S. Gibb, L. L. B., joint chairmen; Colonel John MacAusland Denny, C. B., D. L., J. P.; Mr. J. Duncan Elliot, Mr. George Rowe, and Mr. Fred S. Button. In order to expedite the hearing and settlement of cases the committee will, in future, be divided into two panels, each consisting of a representative of employers and workmen under one of the chairmen.

MERCHANT TRAIN SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—The Minister of Public Works announces that a new service of express trains devoted entirely to merchandise will shortly be established, and that the transport of coal and flour will be specially facilitated. Arrangements have been made at the French frontier to avoid the accumulation of wagons there, and the French Government have also made arrangements for 20 wagons to be devoted daily to the transport of Spanish produce going over the frontier.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM EXTENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The statistics recently issued from the office of the Minister of Ways and Communications, giving the total length of railway line in Russia at the end of 1916 together with the amount of line at that time under construction and the amount of line which it had been definitely decided to construct, show the railway systems of Russia to have attained to a very considerable magnitude. It seems probable that the total length of line will soon reach 100,000 versts.

During the war, and in the face of apparently almost insuperable difficulties, great efforts have been made to extend the scope of the railway system and with a considerable measure of success. Miles of new lines have been constructed, and single lines have given place to double lines of rails. There are, however, still large areas in the country which stand badly in need of further development in this direction. Towns of 10,000, 20,000 or even 40,000 inhabitants are still without any railway connection, and indeed without any means of rapid transport. In consequence of this many regions containing the possibility of development in the way of agriculture, minerals or forestry are still in a backward condition, as they are dependent for transport on roads which are sometimes in an impassable condition.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAIL ISSUES BECOME WEAK

Active Stocks of This Group Sell Off Sharply—Mexican Securities Are Prominent—Boston Market Is Irregular

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York stock market prices were irregular today. Steel issues dropped, but the topplers as a class were fairly strong. There were considerable reactions from the best in some of the steel shares. Bethlehem Steel "B," for instance, dropped 1 1/2 points from its previous highest quotation and Crucible Steel lost a large fraction. Mexican Petroleum advanced 1 1/2 points. Studebaker was heavy. American Woolen moved up somewhat.

Pond Creek Coal was conspicuous in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock exchange today. Large lots of this stock changed hands, and its price rose slightly more than a point. Wool preferred gained almost a point.

Coppers continued to be a bright spot in the New York list late in the first half hour. The steel issues also recovered slightly. American Smelting hardened. The general tone in Boston also was better.

Weakness became pronounced in the railroad stocks before the close. St. Paul sold off nearly 4 points from Friday's closing price. This probably had much to do with the unsettling of the entire market, for the tone was heavy at the close. Prominent in the decline were Delaware & Hudson, Northern Pacific, New Haven, Reading and Union Pacific. Losses of a point or more were frequent in other rail issues.

A feature of the trading before the general decline started was the strength of stocks representing corporations located in Mexico. Mexican Petroleum, after opening up 3/4 at 97 1/2, moved up to 101 1/2 before receding. American Smelting advanced nearly 2 points.

Some attention was attracted to the coal stocks in the Boston market. Island Creek Coal, after opening unchanged at 70 1/2, advanced more than a point. Pond Creek opened up 1/4 at 24 1/2 and advanced more than a point further.

New York total sales, 508,200 shares; \$1,231,000. For the week (five days), 5,577,100 shares; \$1,784,000.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORT

Condensed statement of financial condition at close of business June 1, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund	\$19,753,000
In bank	13,523,000
5% redemption fund	50,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.	382,308
Total	\$37,456,008
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	4,713,460
Member bank collateral notes	2,110,000
Bank acceptances	11,655,490
U. S. bonds	529,720
One-year treasury notes	2,194,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	3,000,000
City and town notes	126,377
Due from other Fed. res. banks	7,238,742
Fed. res. notes on hand	2,773,560
National bank notes	16,400
Total resources	\$68,106,628
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in	\$5,028,000
Government deposits	13,125,007
Due to member banks	43,741,196
Cashier's checks	35,320
Other liabilities	178,074
Total liabilities	\$68,106,628
Gold with Federal reserve agent to retire outstanding Federal reserve notes	24,120,910

EUROPE'S WHEAT NEEDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his cable from Liverpool Broomhall says: "The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates that Italy, France and Great Britain will require an importation of 560,000,000 bushels of wheat next season."

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	22.20	22.55	22.17	22.17
Aug.	21.85	22.14	21.70	21.71
Dec.	21.94	22.18	21.78	21.78
Jan.	22.00	22.23	21.80	21.81
March	22.25	22.35	22.07	22.10

Spots, 22.70, up 5 points.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, occasional showers tonight and Sunday; moderate variable winds.

For New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 58.10 a. m. 61
12 noon 61

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	60
Buffalo	62
Chicago	62
Cincinnati	64
Denver	60
Des Moines	60
Indianapolis	60
Kansas City	64
St. Louis	64
St. Paul	64
Washington	70

ALMAZAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:10 High water 7:15
Sun sets 7:15 8:40 a. m. 8:57 p. m.
Length of day 15:06 Moon sets 1:46 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:44 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
Alaska Ju.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Allis-Chal.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am B Sugar	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95
Am Can.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Car Fr.	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Cot Oil	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am H & L	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L df.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Linsced.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Am Linsced df.	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Loco.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Am Smeltg.	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Smeltg. df.	113	113	113	113
Am SSecApf.	100	100	100	100
Am Steel Fr.	70	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Sugar.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Wrtpf.	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Am Zinc	34	34	34	34
Am Zinc pf.	64	64	64	64
Anacosta	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalaya	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
At Coast L.	112	112	112	112
At Gulf C.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Bald Loco.	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Balt & Ohio	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
B & Ohio pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Batopilas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel B.	134 1/2	136 1/2	134	134 1/2
BFGoodrich	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Brook R T.	63	63	63	63
Burns Bros.	102	103 1/2	102	102
Butte & Sup.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cal Pack Corp	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Cal Petrol.	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Cal Pacific	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Ct Leather	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	37	37	37	37
Chan Motor	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & St Paul	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	109	109 1/2
Chi R & Pac	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chi R & Pac pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chi R pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C R I pf.	78	78	78	78
Chi & G West.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & N W	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Col Fuel	54	55	54	54
Col South	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Col Gas & El.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Con Tab & R.	40	40	40	40
Con Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Con Gas Balt.	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
Con Gas	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Corn Prod.	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cruc Steel	81	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	116	116	116	116
Cuban C Sugar	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Del & Huds.	110	110	108	108 1/2
Denver pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dome Min.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Erie	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
FM & S	24	24	24	24
FM & S pf.	49	49	49	49
Gen Electric	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Gen Motors N	104	105	103	104 1/2
Gen Motors pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Gr Nor Ore	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Green Can	45	45	45	45
Gulf States	127	127	127	127
Harv of N J	117	117	117	117
Inspiration	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Int Con Cor	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Ag Corp	20	20	20	20
In Nickel C	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Int Mer Mar	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	84	84 1/2	83	83 1/2
In Paper	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Kan City So	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kenne Cop	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Lack Steel	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Laclede Gas	96	96	96	96
LE & W pf.	34	34	34	34
Lee R & T C	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Lehigh Val.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Louis & N	126	126	125 1/2	125 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	33	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mex Petrol.	97 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	101 1/2
Mex Pet pf.	97	97	97	97
Miami	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mdval Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mo K & T	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mo Pac w.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mon Pow pf.	115	115	115	115
Nat Enamel	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat Lead	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	109	109	109	109
NYA Brake	149 1/2	149 1/2	147	147
NY Central	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Nevada Con	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
NY N H & H.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
N Y N H	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
North Pac.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
O Cities Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Ohio Fuel	50	50	50	50
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
PanAm P & T pf.	94	94	94	94
Penns.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Peoples Gas	71 1/2	71 1/2	71	71
Pitts Coal	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pitts & West	29	29	28	28
Pitts & West pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Pressed St	79	79	78	78
Pullman	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Ray Cop	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Reading	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Repub I & S	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rep I & S pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Royal Dutch	64	64	64	64
Ry Steel Sp.	34	34	34	34

BOSTON STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Allouez	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Ag Ch	94	94	94	94
Am Ag Ch pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Sugar	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Am Tel.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
A T & T 2nd pt	70	70	70	70
Am Zinc	34	34	34	34
Am Woolen	55	55	55	55
Am Wool pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Anacosta	86 1/2	86 1/2	85	85
Ariz Com	14	14	13 1/2	14
Atl Gulf & W.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.	63	63	63	63
B & A	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Best Eleva	63	63	63	6

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES
HOLD STEADY

Liberty Loan Subscriptions Apparently Have No Effect on Prices—Enormous Earnings of Steel—Week's Review

Nothing could better indicate the financial strength of the United States than the steady manner in which the securities markets have acted while the Government, through bankers and brokers throughout the country, is obtaining subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Few people comprehend the vastness of so large an amount as \$2,000,000,000 which is being raised by the Government. A million dollars is an amount beyond the comprehension of many, and yet there is to be raised two thousand million dollars before two weeks have elapsed. In face of the fact that all effort is being put forth to have this amount subscribed, other financial operations being practically neglected, stocks have advanced in some cases to the highest level on record. Even bonds, which might be expected to decline smartly in view of the competition they will have in the Liberty Loan and possibly other later Government offerings, have displayed a remarkable steadiness.

The steel stocks were the favorites with traders this week. Led by U. S. Steel common the stocks of this group advanced under heavy buying, notwithstanding the expectation of professional operators that a reaction would occur almost any day. It is apparently not as easy for speculators to discover the reason for a market advance as to find the cause for its decline. Consequently it was a little hard to learn what was forcing the market upward at times, particularly after the rather long upswing it has had and in view of the altitude prices have reached. However, it was explained by some that with U. S. Steel, for example, earnings of the corporation justified the price advance, that the market had not yet discounted either past or present earnings, to say nothing of the future. It was argued that \$10,000,000,000 would be spent within a year in the United States for war supplies by the Allies, and that this would certainly help U. S. Steel and kindred industries, if any corporations were to benefit by the expenditure of so much money. The reaction which started late in the week was regarded as overdue.

The continued decline in grain prices was the most encouraging thing that has occurred in the commodities markets in a long time. The drop in wheat is directly attributed to the improved crop reports. Rains have improved growing wheat to a very large extent. There has been a very much increased acreage of spring wheat planted. There also has been a very large acreage of corn and oats. In short, there has been a vast improvement in food crop conditions recently. Cotton reports are not favorable and the cotton markets have been strong in consequence.

It has been estimated that only 250,000 people in the United States, or 1/4 of 1 per cent of the population, ordinarily buy bonds. In all probability this number will be very much augmented as a result of the Liberty Loan and subsequent Government war loans. The agencies throughout the country which are campaigning for the Liberty Loan are giving the rank and file of the people a lesson in elementary finance which is bound to have its effect upon the public demand for investment bonds after the war. The possibilities in this direction may better be appreciated by a glance at the subjoined British and German war loan figures:

BRITISH WAR LOANS	
	Amount Subscribers
First war loan.....	\$1,750,000,000
Second.....	3,000,000,000
Third.....	5,000,000,000
Fourth.....	5,000,000,000
Fifth.....	5,000,000,000
GERMAN WAR LOANS	
First war loan.....	\$1,120,000,000
Second.....	2,275,000,000
Third.....	2,940,000,000
Fourth.....	2,630,000,000
Fifth.....	2,675,000,000

Although more than 5,000,000 Britons bought bonds of the last war loan, the total number participating in the loan was probably at least 2,000,000 higher, as several hundred million pounds of previous issues were converted into the third loan.

Doubtless the Liberty Loan will powerfully stimulate the "baby bond" idea in this country. So far in extravagant America, cultivation of investment as well as agricultural fields has been of the cream-skimming variety. Reflection of the last installment, nominally 20 per cent, of the British war loan, due May 30, is found in the Bank of England return this week by a reduction of £12,123,000 in private deposits and an increase of £10,319,000 in public deposits. These figures, which indicate shifting of accounts, are not large considering the gigantic transaction, and go to show that most of the loan had been paid long ago.

The statement at Tokio of the Japanese Finance Minister, in regard to the gold exports from the United States, is interesting and informing. His statement that only \$7,500,000 gold has arrived from America since Jan. 1 does not allow for recent large consignments, which have apparently brought the total up to about \$35,000,000; and in the whole of 1916, \$26,000,000 was sent out. The minister makes the point that Japan's foreign credit balance, which has moved exchange strongly in her favor and facilitated the gold movement, is due not only to the excess of about \$7,000,000 a month in her merchandise exports to the United States over her imports from the United States, but

to payments due her by Europe on account of ocean freights and other unreported credits. He adds, according to the cable, that the current indebtedness of England and France to Japan has been paid by drawing on America.

The National City Bank of New York offers to cash the coupons on the 5 1/2 per cent Russian Government internal ruble bonds of 1916. This should have the effect of allaying the fears of timid holders, as the bank is acting under an arrangement with the new Russian Government.

For the month of June a price of 28 cents has been fixed for the ruble, which means that the bank will cash all unpaid coupons on the internal 5 1/2 per cent (first and second issues) at this price during the coming month. Thereafter a new rate will be fixed by the Russian Government monthly. It is stated in banking circles that the interest on only a small portion of the millions of dollars' worth of Russian internal ruble bonds held in the United States is being collected. The bonds having been purchased as a speculation on the prospects of recovery in the price of the ruble, the coupons are being allowed to remain on the bonds so that the full benefit of any appreciation in rubles may be secured.

The first of the month finds the money market extremely dull. It is all the Liberty Loan and nothing else. Note brokers say that they had a good business last week, but practically nothing this week. Preparations for the record-breaking June 1 interest and dividend disbursements were practically completed a few days ago, and with the return of this money to the banks, some authorities are predicting an easier tendency to rates. But until the country knows the absolute total of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan there is not likely to be any change in the condition of money.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 4 per cent. Time money continues dull and steady. A few renewals in industrial money have been made at 4 1/2 per cent and also 5 per cent. Fresh borrowing is practically nil. Industrial money is quoted 4 1/2 per cent for all maturities, while mixed funds are 4 1/4 per cent for 60 days, 4 1/4 per cent for 90 days, 4 1/4 per cent for four, five and six months. Trading in commercial paper continues quiet. Prime regular maturities are selling on a 5 per cent basis. Especially attractive short dates can be placed now and then at 4 1/2 per cent.

TORRINGTON CO.
CAPITAL PLANS

The Torrington Company, which has been operating under a Maine charter, has decided to change its domicile to Connecticut in which State a new company of similar name has been organized but with an authorized capital greater than that of the present corporation.

Compared with existing capitalization of \$4,500,000, divided into 10,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock and the balance common, the new charter provides for a capital of \$11,000,000, calling for the same amount of preferred but a greatly increased amount of common stock. Much of the company's manufacturing activity has been conducted in Connecticut.

Although a "melon" in the form of a stock dividend may be ultimately forthcoming and possibly will be provided for in the increased capitalization, it is understood that a prior step will have to do with the elimination of the various operating subsidiaries and concentration of control and management under a single charter.

Such a step would be most advantageous, both in efficiency of management and economy of operation. The many taxes being levied upon corporations and their earnings and the growing unpopularity of holding companies have undoubtedly been subjects of serious consideration by the Torrington Company management.

ORDERS FOR
IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Westinghouse Machine Company closed a contract for approximately 8000 tons of foundry pig iron with furnaces in the Central West on the basis of \$43 for No. 2 foundry at valley furnaces, deliveries to be made over last half of this year and first half of 1918. At Cincinnati a round tonnage of northern foundry iron has been sold on basis of \$43 a ton at Ironton, an advance of \$1 a ton over previous sales, while 8 per cent silvery iron has been advanced to \$50 per ton for shipment over first half of next year.

United States Steel Corporation has made additional purchases of steel scrap in the open market reported to be in excess of 100,000 tons.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.....	325.00	330.00
American Gas Co.....	138.00	140.00
Am. Writing Paper Co. \$5.....	89.00	90.00
Arlington Mills.....	117.00	120.00
Bigelow Carpet Co. \$1.....	100.00	104.00
Douglas Shoe Co. \$1.....	99.00	101.00
Draper Corporation.....	135.00	137.50
Farr Alaska Co.....	170.00	175.00
Mountain States Telephone.....	113.00	114.50
Otis Elevator.....	55.00	58.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.....	185.00	190.00
Regal Shoe Co. \$1.....	84.00	85.00
Southern N. E. Telephone.....	136.00	139.00
United States Envelops Co.....	250.00	260.00
do \$1.....	113.50	114.50
Waltham Watch Co.....	125.50	126.00
do \$1.....	82.00	85.00

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75 1/2c., up 1/4c.
LONDON, England—Bar silver 38 1/4d., up 1/4d.

LONDON MONEY
LESS ABUNDANT

Recent Ease Proves Temporary—Greater Demands Than Usual Upon Floating-Credit Chief Cause of Tightening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Money during the week ending Saturday, May 12, has been a little less plentiful. The ease which made itself apparent when writing at the end of last week proved a temporary factor and was mainly due to the favorable terms upon which the Government disposed of the £20,000,000 of Treasury bills on the Friday. A further influence upon the rather quiet surface of Lombard Street affairs was the falling due of the call on the war loans, and yesterday the Government offered for tender a further £25,000,000 of Treasury bills which exceeds the previous offering by some £5,000,000. There has thus been a larger demand than usual upon the credit float in the market, and notwithstanding that the Government have made generous disbursements during the same period it has not been easy to supply all needs. On most days therefore overnight accommodation has fetched in the neighborhood of 4 per cent, although occasional fixtures at lower levels have occurred. The course of the discount market has closely followed the more straitened circumstances governing the short loan position and it has not been an unexpected factor that the £25,000,000 of Government paper which were offered yesterday did not fetch terms quite so favorable to the exchequer as the preceding batch of £20,000,000. To sum up: in a quiet market, money has not been quite so easy as previously.

The position of the Bank of England has somewhat improved during the seven days covered by last Thursday's statement. The chief factor has been a reduction of £9,483,000 in other deposits, and although the gold stock suffered a diminution of £55,000, this was more than offset by a shrinkage in the note circulation of £126,000, so that the reserve is actually £39,000 higher. Public deposits advanced £6,046,000 and other securities were reduced by £2,613,000. As a net result of these movements the ratio of reserve to liabilities rose from 19.69 per cent to 20.02 per cent.

Last week's exchequer accounts show the revenue at £8,022,000, which is the smallest amount received in any week since November last. On the other hand expenditure has been abnormally large and aggregated £8,564,000. Of the revenue, excess profits produced just under £3,000,000, and income tax £1,815,000. It will be seen that there was a deficit for the week of approximately £76,500,000, all but £97,000 of which was provided by borrowing. A large proportion of the expenditure arose from the inclusion of certain accumulated payments in the United States amounting to about £2,000,000, as against which there was an amount of £41,973,000 received as the proceeds of the recent £200,000,000 loan from the United States Government. A further £34,000,000 was received from the 4 and 5 per cent war loans, and exchequer bonds produced £4,000,000 and war saving certificates £800,000.

In addition to the proceeds from the £20,000,000 of Treasury bills offered by tender £8,071,000 was received from the sale of Treasury bills over the counter at the Bank of England and a further £2,000,000 of ways and means advances were created.

The silver market has shown a little less strength, the quotation receding from 38 1/4d. to 38d., which is an eighth above the lowest price reached on Thursday.

On the Royal Exchange a feature which stands out beyond all others is the further marked rise in the Petrograd rate of exchange which, after reaching 183, settled back to a level a point or two below the highest. Other movements have been more or less irregular. Italy and Paris have both risen in London's favor, while Madrid has taken a course to the contrary; Holland has also depreciated slightly, while the Scandinavian rates have moved nearer par.

The Stock Exchange has experienced a general setback in prices, chiefly due, it is said, to the unsettled state of affairs in Russia. There is one exception, however, to the depression of quotations and that is in the price of consols. The mining and rubber share departments of the "House" participate in the prevailing dullness and in the rubber share market particularly there is much disappointment in the increased excess profit duty without any amelioration in the way of concessions to the younger companies which are just coming into production.

APPEAL AS TO
LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War loan committee of American Bankers Association, having made a canvass of 12,000 banks in the country districts throughout the country, report that although the Liberty Loan will undoubtedly be a success, there is striking evidence that the bonds that are being applied for by the banks are not being taken up by the public. A large proportion of the applications, according to present indications, will remain in the banks. The association has sent out a second circular letter to all the banks urging them to redouble their efforts to distribute the bonds to the public.

MARKET OPINIONS

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: At the moment, those stocks, largely the steels, which have been the most active and which have scored the largest measure of advance, show some signs of being overbought, and it is highly probable that if we are in a genuine bull movement, this group will remain quiescent for a while and other stocks taken in hand and made to go through the paces. It will be well, therefore, in our opinion to keep a weather eye on the rails, more especially as the time approaches for a decision in respect to increased freight rates for the railroads.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We believe the utmost discretion should be used at this level of prices. If this is done, we believe there are still good opportunities remaining, but, frankly, we are of the opinion that any further general advance from this level would, no doubt, be used for the purpose of distributing those stocks which are being accumulated while the general public could see nothing but disaster ahead.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: There has been considerable public participation in the market during recent sessions, in marked contrast to the attitude of caution which characterized the earlier and safer period of the advance. Nevertheless, the news of recent days has been the whole distinctly encouraging. A broadening market for copper shares especially seems warranted in view of the outlook for strength and activity in the metal market in the near future.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: The market has had two moderate reactions, similar to those usually experienced in a bullish movement, and now gives evidence of resuming its upward trend. New high prices are being recorded in many securities with comparatively little excitement, with no sign of overtrading or overextension, and with a growing confidence in the position on the part of the public, which is beginning to feel that many stocks are below the level at which they should be entitled to sell because of accrued profits and prospects of future earnings.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The stock market has only begun to anticipate continued expansion of American business, financial credit, success in our international dealings. We look for more of it, more buoyancy—a big summer.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The industrial hive is teeming with activity and with every evidence of continuation and increase. Under such pressure of profits constantly piling up, stocks refuse to remain inactive.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: In our opinion it will be just as well to await definite information before taking a decided stand, rather than go plunging along with the crowd at this level of prices.

DIVIDENDS

The Cellulose Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

The Globe Wernicke Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable June 10.

The Haskell Barker Car Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Baltimore Tube Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and common stocks, both payable July 2.

El Paso Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable June 15 to holders of record June 6.

The California Petroleum Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The General Fire Proofing Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and common stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Arlington Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and a special dividend of \$2 a share, both payable July 2 to holders of record May 31. The special dividend makes up for the passing of the January, 1914, payment, the only interruption to the company's dividend record of 40 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Australian potatoes are selling in Chicago for first time in history.

Vice-President Riscoe of Boston & Albany says cost of fuel for current year will be at least \$1,500,000 more than in 1916.

Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company has bought Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, bringing its tonnage above 1,725,000.

New shipping and shipbuilding corporations with authorized stock of \$47,490,000, were organized in May, according to Journal of Commerce, a new record for a single month. Total since war began is \$232,082,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining.....	970	980
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	100	104
Illinois Pipe.....	213	218
Indiana Pipe Line.....	97	100
Ohio Oil & Gas.....	361	365
Prairie Oil.....	535	545
Prairie Pipe.....	290	295
South Penn Oil.....	295	305
Standard Oil, California.....	270	275
Indiana.....	780	790
Kentucky.....	580	590
New Jersey.....	628	630
New York.....	296	300
Union Tank Line.....	91	94

WESTERN BANK
REVIEWS TRADE

Activity Continues Despite War and Various Complications Resulting Therefrom, but Signs of Hesitation Are Seen

CHICAGO, Ill.—In its monthly review of business and financial conditions the National City Bank of Chicago says among other things:

Trade activity continues in spite of the war and the serious complications that have resulted from it. Of late, however, there have been signs of hesitation which are not unnatural, in view of the new taxation, the large Government borrowings and the uncertainty as to what our participation in the war will mean. The excitement over the food supply question and the possibility of actual famine conditions prevailing later on have caused uneasiness in some quarters. The agitation has excited the grain markets and led, in some cases, to actual hoarding of food supplies. It has, however, been a direct factor in enlarging the planted area, giving fresh impetus to the plant-a-garden movement and causing every one to make better use of foodstuffs. Speculation in grain has been curtailed by the authorities, so the situation is utterly abnormal, as a free market no longer exists. The price of cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs has recently touched a new high level. The cost of living was probably never so high as it now is.

High wages and steady work for every one capable of earning an honest dollar are factors accounting for the great spending power of this community. Retail sales in dry-goods show up larger than last year, but the advance buying has been more cautious and merchants who have stocked up with high priced merchandise are no longer anticipating the demands of their customers in the way that they did a few months ago. The great industries are, however, booked well ahead and the demand for ship plates has made it very difficult for steel manufacturers to fill their requirements in other directions. All branches of the industry appear to be assured of excellent earnings for some time to come. The demand seems to keep up, notwithstanding a steady advance in prices, and it looks as if middle western plants would have all the work that they can handle for the next 12 months. The demand for groceries and foodstuffs seems insatiable. It is evident that the purchase of supplies for army and navy use has been a factor in maintaining prices at a high level. This is natural under the circumstances, in view of the world-wide shortage of foodstuffs and the necessarily large consumption by men in the trenches.

There has been some improvement of late in crop conditions, prospects for winter wheat in Kansas and Texas appearing better than a month ago. The corn acreage is likely to show a large increase over last year, although more or less replanting will be necessary in certain sections. In Kansas the increase in corn acreage is reported to be at least 40 per cent. Advances from the Northwest show that a record acreage in spring wheat, as well as unusual efforts have been put forth to increase the area of spring wheat, so as to make up, if possible, for the expected shortage in winter wheat. The outlook for oats is highly reassuring, especially in this State, where a good increase in planted area will be shown. It is probable that the nation-wide movement to increase the production of vegetables will be attended with noteworthy results, since many thousand acres of what was virtually waste land have been planted this year to good advantage. All this increased yield will be needed, as the indications favor a striking decline in production abroad which means that the United States, to a greater extent than ever before, will have to exert itself, in order to keep the world properly fed. The farmer will have his hands full this year, as there is every incentive for him to increase production wherever it is possible for him to do so.

The figures just compiled, covering the value of domestic exports of merchandise from the port of New York during April reached \$262,650,051. This represented an increase, as compared with April, 1916, of \$77,201,608 and is a very remarkable showing, when the menace of the submarine is taken into account. There was also a gain for the year of \$11,510,698 in the value of April imports at the port of New York, the total being \$126,801,160. Although the submarine has done an immense amount of damage, representing as it does about the most cruel form of illegal warfare, it has not interfered with neutral shipping in the way that its backers declared that it would.

SHARON, Pa.—Officials of the United States Steel Corporation and other iron and steel companies in Shenandoah Valley have under consideration a plan to employ girl clerks, to take places of young men who have already enlisted, or are subject to selective draft. Scores of young men have already joined the Army and Navy, and a great shortage of help is reported. The companies intend to train the young women to fill vacancies. There are other positions in mills that women can fill.

STEEL MILLS TO
EMPLOY WOMENGREAT NORTHERN
ORE' PROPERTIES'
POSITION GOOD

Trustees Report Increased Prices for Output and a Betterment in the Shipping Situation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In their remarks to holders of Great Northern Ore certificates, the trustees say: "Price at Lake Erie ports for the year was \$4.20 for bessemer, and \$3.55 for nonbessemer, compared with \$3.45 and \$2.80, respectively, in 1915 and \$3.77 and \$3.03 average for the five-year period 1911-1915."

"Prices for 1917 will be \$5.70 for bessemer and \$5.05 for nonbessemer, representing an increase over 1916 of \$1.50 per ton for each grade. However, advance in ore is, to a considerable extent, offset by increased cost of production, due to labor difficulties, higher wages, higher cost of equipment and supplies and increase in cost of lake transportation."

"Sales of ore have been restricted by shortage of vessel space, and to remedy this situation Arthur Iron Mining Company has acquired a substantial interest in three steel steamships under construction, and to be delivered by Aug. 1, 1917. This will give command of approximately 332,000 tons per season of total carrying capacity of these vessels. The situation is being further improved by the policy of leasing ore reserves to consuming interests."

"Vessel rate for coming season, from ports at head of Lake Superior to lower lake ports, will be \$1.10 per ton, including unloading charge of 10 cents, an advance of 50 cents per ton, equal to \$3.1-3 per cent over 1916 charter rates. This rate is the highest ever paid on Mesabi range shipments."

"We contemplate the coming year with hopefulness. Though general conditions are unsettled to a degree of disturbance, the situation is such as to indicate another year favorable to business connected with the metal trade."

CAR SHORTAGE
BEING REDUCED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Western roads have adopted a novel and ingenious plan to reduce car shortage and increase carrying capacity. Freight solicitors have been practically taken off regular work and set to urging consignees individually to unload cars they are holding. Every morning these men go over reports of cars detained for unloading, and each leaves the office with a list of such cars and persons to whom consigned. By this means the supply of cars is being substantially increased.

Officers of railroads centering here meet daily to work on plans for conservation of transportation resources including discontinuance of certain trains which can be spared.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. Brady of Hillman's Department Store; Essex.
Cincinnati—W. E. Durrell; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—Jose Cueto; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Vincent Perez; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Edgar Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Tour.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Chaires Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.
Porto Rico—A. Lemos; Essex.
Portsmouth, Ohio—John E. Williams; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—Jose Escapa; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago—Mr. Crush of Wilder & Co.; Tour.
Christiania, Norway—Ralph C. Owsen; Essex.
Montreal—A. C. Macfarlane of Macfarlane, Ltd.; Essex.
Portsmouth, O.—H. F. Fairtrace and A. G. Schmidt of Portsmouth Shoe Co.; U. S.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK GOOD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Heavy rainfall this week covering a very large area has greatly improved the crop situation. It followed by a period of warm weather brisk business is looked for throughout the retail dry goods field. Government requisitions for textiles are helping keep manufacturing sections well employed at good wages, says the John V. Farwell Company.

INTEREST DAYS

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE
JUNE 6th
DRAW INTEREST AT 3% PER ANNUM FROM
JUNE 1st

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

\$39,000,000.00
IN INTEREST
Paid by Us to Depositors Since 1890

COTTON PRICES
AT HIGH LEVEL

Quotations Highest in Forty Years Due to Bullish Report of Government—Crop Improvement Likely

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the publication by the Department of Agriculture of the cotton report, placing the condition as of May 25 at 69.5 per cent, cotton futures made a sharp advance, carrying prices to the highest levels in the past 40 years. The high price reached Friday by the July option of 22.42 compares with the previous high mark established Nov. 27 last, of 21.50.

An estimate of lower than 70 per cent was generally unlooked for, the trade having been inclined to accept a condition above that reported by the Government. This is a decrease of 8 per cent from the corresponding date a year ago, when 77.5 per cent was reported.

The months of March and April were extremely unfavorable to the growing crop. Although it must be admitted that the present report gives cotton a poor start, it does not necessarily follow that succeeding months will continue to grow worse. It is yet a long time before picking season, and with the aid of favorable weather there is every reason to expect a better outlook in the near future. Last year, however, cotton, after making a fairly good start at 77.5 per cent, although slightly under the 10-year average, gradually grew worse as the season progressed until the final Government report placed the condition at 56.3 per cent and a final yield of 11,511,000 bales.

In some section of the belt where the cotton has already been killed, farmers have reseeded the ground so that the final yield will be much larger than the present figures would seem to indicate.

Still higher records were established in the early dealings today on an active general demand with only a scattered supply. There was selling of hedges by the South, the advance on Friday locally having put prices where this could be done profitably and profit-taking also was indulged in.

As soon as the early supply was absorbed, however, the demand increased and July advanced well above the initial level.

NEW TREASURY
CERTIFICATE ISSUE

Treasury Department has authorized Federal Reserve banks to receive subscriptions to an issue of \$200,000,000 3 1/2 per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated June 8 and maturing July 30. Last issue was \$200,000,000 at 3 1/2 per cent, dated May 25 and also maturing July 30. Latest issue brings aggregate of this financing by Government to \$918,205,000.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Women in the Law

"There is every opportunity for women in the law," said Miss Jeanette Bates, Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Illinois. "It is an exceedingly interesting work, and women have, in this profession, a chance to learn to look broadly and with a certain detached sense upon all subjects. They have to cultivate this attitude toward everything. Then, too, there is such a chance for women to bring to the law that indefinable womanly instinct which helps to humanize experience in business and industry, for they see things naturally from the home angle, as well as the business angle. Women are no longer at a disadvantage because they are women in either business or civil work, for today the more truly feminine women remain the more can they do. I think that is why, here in Illinois, there is such a splendid chance for women in politics and business. We have proved that we can be women in the highest sense of that high word, and yet do the work as well as men; some parts of the task we can do better, for these are distinctly ours to do."

Miss Bates is in every way a living exponent of her theory regarding the possibility of women remaining gentle, womanly, and in every way dainty and attractive, while fulfilling the duties of an office which have hitherto been regarded as only a man's work. She began her career on a cattle ranch in Dakota, later moving with her parents to Buffalo, N. Y., where she received her elementary education.

"Like nearly every other girl at that time who wanted to earn her own living, I went to the State Normal School and prepared to teach. I had no other ideal then; I expected to teach. But I had not been long at that work before I determined I would have a college degree added to my name. I taught by day and studied by night, emphasizing the languages and history. I could not have told why I chose those, only that I liked them. I studied French, German, Spanish, and Latin."

"When I came on to Chicago, I found that I was far enough ahead to finish the course by one year's work here. Just as soon as I had secured that, I began in the high school work here. And it was then I began to study law. I took the afternoon and evening course in the Northwestern University, teaching to pay my way. When I was admitted to the bar, in 1908, I at once resigned my position, took an office and hung up my sign. I had to borrow the money to start with, but I had been admitted to the bar and knew that to teach any longer would mean that I could not work so hard at the law. One has to burn one's bridges sometimes to go ahead."

"I think that my acquaintance with social work, in which I had always been interested, was one of the greatest helps in getting a start. I knew something of the conditions under which women, girls and men work. For success in the law more, perhaps, than in any other profession, one must be a close student of human nature. Teaching greatly helped me in this. So also, in civic work, one will find that to have come to the law through some other angle than just the academic is most helpful."

"Women in the law at present, deal more with women than they do with men, but slowly they are breaking down the prejudice against them. There is almost no prejudice among the men of the profession or among the judges against women lawyers. Among business men, there is still some prejudice against giving business to women and, as 95 per cent of the clients in the law are men, for women do not go to law so much as men, women in the law do not have

the opening as yet for as large a practice as do men. But their future is bright.

"In politics, woman is admirably fitted to fill positions where her attention and motherly instincts have already taken the initiative, in framing laws to humanize industrial conditions. For instance, in the work of the Attorney-General, the laws for the protection of children, men and women in industry come under our jurisdiction. To me the inspectors report the conditions of the factories, foundries, shops, and other places where women and children are employed. It is my duty to prosecute offenders of these laws. Laws regarding the heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings, the provisions for rest and wash rooms, the safeguarding of all machinery, the protection of workmen during the erection of buildings, and many more laws, come under the special supervision of our department. This work is in woman's special field. She more quickly thinks of the little details than does a man. She knows what women and children need, and, with this knowledge and sympathy, she can try out these cases which come to her."

"Yes, I do some of the investigating myself, and I intend to do much more than I have. It is right, in such work as this, to use my experience with children and my social work which are so valuable to me. I have perhaps 15 or 20 such cases to try out every week. It is intensely interesting work, requires constant study, and the application of all the tact, resourcefulness, and patience one can muster. But there is one thing I must admit, and that is that industry and business are everywhere growing more human, more kindly, and the conditions under which people work are constantly improving."

Miss Bates, with all her busy days, finds time to make and keep a home. She adopted two children and greatly enjoys her home time with them. She is considered an expert gardener, in the suburb where she owns a home with plenty of land to work.

"I get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, when garden time comes, and how I enjoy that gardening!" she exclaimed. "I believe there is no reason why a woman should give up her home, and all the things that belong to her as a woman, just because she chooses to take part in the great world of business and politics. I believe the day has passed when men will any longer picture a masculine woman as the woman taking part in the affairs of the larger household. There are things which have been waiting for her to do, and she is now taking hold of the task with the same painstaking effort that the great homemakers have shown. It is woman's duty, as well as pleasure, to make the home beautiful, and it is her part to carry that same womanly refinement and love of beauty into the office, the courtroom, the halls of legislation. She need lose none of the womanly touch in acquiring the breadth of vision, the variety of activity, which have for so long been monopolized by men."

A New Sewing Machine Invention

There has just been invented and marketed an addition to the sewing machine, in the form of a box or screen inclosing all the pulleys, belts, and wheels beneath the table of the machine. This box will protect the gearing from dust, as well as eliminate the possibility of the skirts being caught in the shafts and belting.

Color in House Decoration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In planning the decoration of a room, it is essential to success to avoid a haphazard choice of colors, selected merely because each one is beautiful in itself, without due regard having been paid to their effect in combination with one another. Most people realize that, in dress, no good appearance can be attained by buying and wearing a more or less miscellaneous and incongruous collection of articles of attire, although each of them, taken separately, may be pleasing; and the same procedure, followed in the furnishing of a room, leads to just the same inharmonious result. To avoid such a mistake, it is generally wise to give careful thought to the color scheme of a room, before any purchases are made for it. It may be possible for exceptional people, with an unerring eye for color, or a trained artistic sense, to make a satisfactory choice of colors for their rooms, at sight, so to speak, and to avoid all pitfalls; but for the average person, it is usually far wiser to plan out the coloring of their rooms, at least in the main, fairly thoroughly beforehand. If the household already possesses certain things which must be used in the rooms it is proposed to decorate, these should be considered and their suitability to combine with the new purchases carefully weighed. In deciding on a color arrangement, there are many possible and quite different ways of setting to work. A favorite tint may be chosen as the dominant note, and then other colors carefully combined with it.

An oriental carpet may often provide a good basis for a color scheme. If its salient points are considered and the rest of the room arranged in accordance with them. As an illustration of what is meant, the example may be quoted of a room in which the greater part of the floor space was to be occupied by a large oriental rug, having a cream-colored ground

and a pattern in which the principal colors were dull orange-red, pale golden yellow and two shades of blue. The whole of the floor of this room was first covered with pale straw-colored matting on which the rug was laid; the walls were left in their original cream plaster, the curtains were of dull red, a shade deeper than that of the rug, but toning perfectly with it, the chair cushions were of blue. The chief piece of furniture in the room was of wood which had mellowed to a beautiful golden yellow, and the china on the mantelpiece was chosen with a view to the rest of the coloring, and combined different shades of cream, blue, yellow and orange; over the mantelpiece hung a picture of tawny wall-flowers on an old stone wall, seen against a deep blue sky.

The general effect of the little room was simple, but restful and harmonious. If the room which is to be decorated may be furnished entirely afresh, there is, of course, plenty of scope for original color combination, but always the main point which makes for success is that no color shall be introduced without full consideration of its effect in relationship to all the other colors in the room. Ideas for original and charming plans of coloring may be taken from all sorts of things. A group of flowers may be chosen; for instance, a few S. Brigid anemones will form a good scheme for the room of some one who likes pure bright coloring; their tones of pearly-white, deep pink, lavender, and warm, clear purple, if circumspectly employed, will produce a delightful color combination. The possibilities for fresh ideas and different arrangements are almost endless. Each housewife may make her own color schemes, in accordance with her own individual preferences, and if, in each room, no single color is employed without regard to the general effect, the result will be a house which is harmonious, tasteful and a pleasure to live in.

A child's frock of white wash silk, with wide, double hemstitching and ribbons of apricot



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Homemaker's Part in National Defense

In order to prevent waste of energy and duplication of effort, Chicago's club women have formed a committee consisting of the presidents of State-wide women's organizations, with headquarters in Chicago, to which all clubs are to report activities. These reports will be filed, so that what is valuable can be started in various cities and towns in the State, where such work is not being done, and where it seems advisable to increase certain lines, as the necessity arises. This State Council for Defense is a branch of the National Council for Defense, and will keep in constant touch with that, sending out the message from headquarters to all the clubs of the State.

In the various clubs of the city, some rather interesting work is being done along the lines of conservation of food supplies, and the elimination of waste. The Chicago Woman's Club is to be kept open all summer. It has been divided into units, to which various parts of the work for the Nation have been assigned. The lines which will be most emphasized are those that mothers and housewives can do best. Perhaps the most hopeful sign of all the splendid activity of the women of the United States is the emphasis which is being put upon the raising of the standard of household management. These elements all the clubs are emphasizing. For instance, the Section of Housewife's Thrift of the club's Unit of Patriotic Service, is to give, on consecutive Friday mornings, talks on the food situation, the ethics of buying, substitutes for wheat flour, home-ground flour, canning by the cold-pack method, drying, less expensive meats, edible weeds, farinaceous foods, labor-saving devices, practical economies, all by persons well qualified to speak on these subjects.

The educational department of the club is to give its special attention to watching over the boys sent out into the country to work, that their surroundings may be helpful to them. Another section is to provide wholesome amusement for the naval training stations and army training camps, located in and near Chicago. Still another department will maintain a home for the young girls who have no homes, owing to the war, and cooperate with the school board in giving as many a home and motherly care as possible.

The rooms will be open all day, for work of all kinds, training women who, in turn, are to go out into the homes and clubs whose members cannot attend the lectures, and teach those groups of housewives how to conserve and help in the great crisis. It has been proposed to open the rooms in the evenings to the soldiers camped in Grant Park, on the lake front, with plenty of games, music, and good reading for them, they to be under the charge of the Y. M. C. A.

The Home Preparedness League of Chicago, with headquarters at the School of Domestic Science and Arts, has opened classes to teach the soldiers cooking. Scholarships have been given by citizens of Chicago, to meet the expense, and these classes are crowded, the soldiers being enthusiastic about the work.

The Woman's Section of the Navy League Organization has opened classes in wireless telegraphy. The classes are well attended, and evening classes are filled with women

and girls from offices and shops. Those in charge declare that the women are proving most quick pupils in this profession. There is a call for more women as telegraph operators. In the same organization, women are being trained to operate the ambulances, trucks, and service cars, and they were admirable, during the recent visit of Chicago's distinguished guests, in cooperating with the secret service men. They are already making good at delivering messages to the training stations, and in carrying supplies. The Housewives' League is promoting the opening of weekly or semi-weekly market places where the boys and girls, and men and women with gardens may bring their surplus produce to sell, and where it may be canned and preserved. It is urging neighborhoods all over the city and State to do this. In this way, prices will be forced down, and food conserved. Places will be opened where people will be taught how to can their vegetables, and how to dry both vegetables and fruit. This is one of the practical and helpful movements under foot, and would be splendidly useful in every community in the United States. The kitchens of the School of Domestic Science and Arts will open for this purpose all summer.

On all sides, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds that women, who usually leave the city early in June, will remain within easy distance of the center of activities, and many of them right in the city all summer, to be ready to do all in their power to help. Chicago, like many other cities and towns of the United States, will be a conservation camp of eager men and women ready to answer the call to service.

In an address before the Home Preparedness League, in his recent visit to Chicago, the Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said: "If the war does nothing else for us as a Nation, it will teach us to eliminate waste from our homes. This is the work of the women. We must educate the men to simpler, less extravagant tastes. Men do not need such quantities put before him. . . . There should be enough, but there is no need of so much being put upon our tables. We need to eat less meat, smaller quantities of everything, and think less about our food."

"Women must be determined to be thorough, not just play at this conservation of foods. There is no need of scrimping. . . . I want the women to study to eliminate that \$700,000,000 of waste traced to the kitchens of the United States. . . . Women, like the men, must organize and stand by the rules of that organization, and work under orders. They must thoroughly master the work of household economy, and this will be a blessing for all time."

The slogan of the movement is not to emphasize lack, but enforce on all thrift, conservation of food, and its production by all those who have the handling of it. Woman has always been a conservator of all forms of good, and she has only been asked to correct any thoughtless waste of which she, in her prodigality of hospitality, has allowed herself, through pride or thoughtlessness, to fall into, and to help those less informed to do likewise.

Eggs in Rice—Wash ½ cup of rice and boil until tender, drain well, rinse with cold water quickly, and dry in a warm place. It should be very dry and fluffy, every grain separate, when done. Boil the eggs until hard, remove the shells carefully, cut them in quarters lengthwise, and arrange them on the rice on a round or oval platter with the ends pointing in toward the center. Pour 1 cup of white sauce over them and dust over with paprika.

Pink Potatoes—Butter a baking dish and fill nearly full of cold mashed potatoes, mixed with grated cheese, according to liking (about 2 tablespoons to 1 cup of the potato is a good proportion). Pour over this 1 cup of tomato sauce and bake until well heated all the way through and brown on top. If preferred, scatter cracker crumbs over the top and then dot over with small pieces of butter. The mashed potatoes should be seasoned, before using.

A Good Tomato Sauce—Cut 1 medium sized onion into small pieces and cook slowly until brown in 2 tablespoons of butter, add 2 tablespoons of flour and mix to a smooth paste. Cut a sprig of parsley into small pieces and add to 1 cup of tomatoes, either canned or fresh (sliced), and heat. Mash, strain and mix with the flour and butter an onion. Stir until thick and creamy.

Casserole of Cabbage—Wash and shred a cabbage into small pieces and cook until tender in boiling water, about 20 minutes. Drain carefully, sprinkle with 1 teaspoon of salt and turn into a buttered earthenware casserole. Cover the top with grated cheese and pour 1 cup of tomato sauce over it. Bake it in a hot oven for about 15 minutes. Cover, if it gets too brown, before being well heated through.

Broiled Tomatoes—This is a popular dish in France and is very quickly and easily prepared. Choose large, round, ripe tomatoes, wash and cut in halves horizontally. Place in a pan and sprinkle over the top of each salt, pepper and some mixed herbs—a good poultry dressing is excellent. Put a tiny dot of butter on the top of each and broil for a few minutes in a moderate oven. Serve on a lettuce leaf on individual plates, or on a platter garnished with lettuce leaves or parsley.

Stuffed Egg Plant—This is a pleasing variation from the more ordinary method of frying this vegetable. Put the egg plant—whole—in a saucepan of boiling water and let it boil for 10 minutes. Remove from the fire—and water—and let it cool slightly. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a frying pan and add to it 1 level teaspoon of chopped onion and ½ teaspoon of chopped parsley. Cut the egg plant in halves and scoop out as much of the inside as possible, without breaking the skin. Mix this with the butter and onion and parsley, add ½ teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of pepper, and cook for about 10 minutes, stirring continually. At the end of this time, drain thoroughly and put through the meat chopper or chop as fine as possible in a bowl. Turn it into a saucepan or double boiler, add a little butter—about 1 tablespoon to spinach—intended to serve five or six people—1 teaspoon of salt, a little pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Mix it with just enough cream sauce to make a rather stiff, thick cream. Arrange in mounds on small rounds or squares of hot buttered toast, with a little more of the white sauce poured around the edges.

Eggs in Baskets—This is a delicious and attractive luncheon dish. Butter individual ramekins and place 1 ripe red tomato in each. Wash these tomatoes first, of course, but do not peel them. Cut out the stem and scoop out a large enough opening at the top to drop in one raw, unbeaten egg, being careful not to break the yolk. Sprinkle cracker crumbs over the top, also a little salt, pepper and a small piece of butter. Place the ramekins in a pan of boiling water and bake in a fairly hot oven until the tomato is tender. If the tomatoes are large, cut them in two horizontally and use half in each ramekin, for they must not be too large to bake quickly.

Stuffed Tomatoes—Choose round, ripe tomatoes, wash but do not peel, cut slice from the top and scoop out as much of the pulp as possible without breaking the skin. Mash the pulp and mix it with dried bread crumbs and season with salt, pepper and a dash of sugar. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture, adding a small piece of butter in the center of each, put on the covers—the pieces cut off the top—and bake in a good oven; this will require about 10 minutes.

Parsnip Fritters—Wash the parsnips and boil until tender. Remove from the fire, peel and mash to a pulp. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter and mix with it 1 tablespoon of flour; add 1 egg well beaten, and season with salt and pepper, also a little onion salt if liked. Make into small cakes, adding more flour if necessary, to make them hold their shape, and fry.

Vegetable Marrow—This is a popular dish in England, but perhaps not

so well known in the United States as it might be. It is cooked very simply. Wash the marrow, cut it into rather small pieces, remove the seeds and peel it, being careful to remove as little as possible of the vegetable with the skin. Steam over boiling water until tender. This will usually take ¼, or perhaps ½, of an hour. Make a cream sauce and mix the marrow with it, turning it all into hot covered vegetable dish to serve.

Marrow au Gratin—To make this dish, wash, peel and steam the marrow from which the seeds have been removed. When done, drain and mix with white sauce, into which grated cheese—Parmesan—or any preferred kind has been stirred. A heaping tablespoon to 1 cup of cream sauce is a good proportion, unless one likes a great deal of cheese. Put the mixture into a buttered earthenware baking dish, cover the top with bread or cracker crumbs, a little salt and ½ a tablespoon more of the grated cheese.

Pour a little melted butter over it all, and bake until hot all the way through and well browned on top.

Carrots in Cream—Remove the green tops, wash and scrape enough carrots for the meal, and put into a saucepan of boiling water or an earthenware casserole. Salt the water, let the carrots boil 10 minutes, covered, and then strain. Slice the carrots thin and return to the casserole, adding to them 2 tablespoons of butter, ¼ cup of water, ½ teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon of pepper. Cover and let these simmer for about 20 minutes, on top of the stove. Then, when the carrots are quite done and tender, add the yolk of 1 egg beaten with ¼ cup of thick cream and ½ teaspoon of chopped parsley. Stir the whole mixture carefully over the fire, but do not allow it to boil. Serve in the earthenware baking dish in which it was cooked. These proportions are right for 6 or 8 young carrots.

Those Shawls That Go Through a Ring

"I have often heard of various articles, shawls and such things, made of such a gossamer-like fabric that it was said they could be drawn through an ordinary finger ring, but I must confess that I never had much faith in those tales. I always credited the people who told them with rather lively imaginations, where things over which they were enthusiastic were concerned. Now, however, I can see that such things might be, and, in fact, are, quite possible," remarked the girl who had just come in from a shopping tour, to the friend she found awaiting her at home.

"Did you really ever see a shawl that would go through a ring? I did, today. I passed a counter in a shop where there was a great pile of the daintiest, fluffiest, woolly things imaginable and I stopped to look at them. I found that they were shawls, some all white, but most of them white with bands of the daintiest, most delicate colors you could think of, shell pink and lavender, soft buff and a wonderful lettuce green. No, they were not in rainbow effect; each shawl was fashioned of alternate rows of white and any one of those pastel colors. The deep border was all white. But what I noticed particularly was the shreeness of them, their delicate lace-like stitch."

"I remarked to some one standing nearby that those shawls looked to me like the things people said would go through a ring. Somewhat to my surprise, she replied that they would, and took off a ring from her own

hand to prove the statement. And, do you know, she drew one of those shawls through that ring without the slightest difficulty? All the way through, cornerwise, and it measured all of two yards square, if not more. "They really are the daintiest things imaginable—for shawls, and are really quite warm in spite of their lightness."

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THE HOME FORUM

War

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WAR is that condition of things in which opposing forces come in actual collision with one another. For reasons, however, which any person, who will take the trouble to think, must discover are preeminently superficial, the term has, unfortunately, been confined to certain physical operations concerned with the movements of armies. This limitation is in every way unfortunate, for it reduces war to a mere material phenomenon, and leaves entirely out of calculation those mental causes which are the very fons et origo of strife of every kind.

So long as the world was able to convince itself that all action was physical, so limited a conception of war was at least comprehensible. But as the centuries passed, as, generation after generation, the ignorance of animal man gave place to the developing intelligence of educated man, the strength of the point of view which had animated the tribal life of the barbarians or even the civilization of Rome slowly diminished, and the secret of the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount began to permeate human thought, with an effect which, even in its earliest articulations, it would be impossible to calculate, and which, eighteen hundred years later, caused Mrs. Eddy to write, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 11): "To my sense the Sermon on the Mount, read each Sunday without comment and obeyed throughout the week, would be enough for Christian practice."

This statement of Mrs. Eddy's contained a conception of the Sermon on the Mount as something far more fundamental and far-reaching than a simple rule of daily conduct. It defined it as the philosophy and Science of being. Mrs. Eddy grasped, in other words, in the language of the great Sermon, the idealism of the teaching of Jesus. She realized his attribution of all phenomena to mental causes, whether those phenomena were the absolute spiritual expression

of the one divine Mind, or the purely relative expressions of the human mind, counterfeiting the divine intelligence, and expressing itself in a series of parodies, called material phenomena, of actual spiritual realities—those realities to which Paul alludes, in that marvelous passage in which, separating the actual and permanent from the purely temporary and physical, he declares, "Now I see riddles in a mirror, then I shall see realities face to face."

These apparently solid and indestructible material forces are, then, from the point of view of a relative reality, merely phenomena produced by oftentimes conflicting mental forces, and, at the moment when these ideas come in conflict, their externalized or subjective conditions must also come in conflict, and so there arises a state of religious, social, or political war. This war is manifested in words, in arguments, and in combinations for the enforcement of the will of the stronger party or of the resistance of the weaker, and in its more unrestrained and acute phases develops in riots or battles. But whether the result takes the form of a political or social struggle between discordant factions, or of an international struggle between rival countries, the actuating cause is always mental, and the externalized manifestation is, equally always, the collision of two forces neither of which is controlled by Principle.

Into the midst of this human maelstrom comes what the Gospels describe as the Christ, that metaphysical understanding of Principle which enables the individual to separate the tares from the wheat, the scientific from the unscientific, with an accuracy precisely in proportion to the spiritual insight employed. This understanding of Principle cannot, however, make completely for peace until evil, itself only the lie about Principle, is destroyed. That is why Jesus said of the Christ, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," and that is why, in the

vision of John, Michael and his angels fought against the dragon, and prevailed. Truth must fight against evil. It cannot even be neutral toward it, for neutrality to evil is only diluted evil. And this is war in heaven.

War, then, in its purely scientific aspect, is the necessary and inevitable accompaniment of the human acceptance of the theory of dualism. If there exists a belief in two powers, one of good and the other of evil, the two must continue to lust, the one against the other. A belief of evil must eventually strive against a belief of evil, for the very simple reason that both are out of Principle. But a belief of evil must strive even more violently against the fact of good, because the two are the very antitheses, the one, in each case, of the other. So that war in heaven, the battle of the belief of the power of evil against the fact of the omnipotence of good must continue, until the former is finally overthrown, and Michael prevails.

The mistake which the world makes is in pitting a human and personal sense of good against a similar sense of evil, or else of deliberately supporting evil on some such basis as "My country, right or wrong." No permanent issue could, of course, ever be reached on such a basis; as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 492 of Science and Health, "This theory would keep truth and error always at war. Victory would perch on neither banner." The only way, in short, in which peace can be assured is in the degree in which the world reaches a common obedience to Principle, and this obedience can only be reached, in turn, through a common understanding of Principle. Discord is the result of an ignorance or a disregard of Principle. It matters not at all whether the operating causes are producing a labor war or a war of nations. The difference is not in the least in the passions aroused, but in the forces at command for expressing them.

It is quite obvious, then, that the arbitrary selection of one particular phase of human discord for identification, in the catalogue of discords, as war, is entirely unscientific. War, like every other material phenomenon, is wholly mental, and the worst war the world has ever seen have been fought in silence and in secret without a single blow. Such a war was the war fought in the years which elapsed between the journey of the Magi to Bethlehem and the procession from the Praetorium to Calvary, for that war was fought not with flesh and blood, but with principles, with powers, and with the rulers of the darkness of this world. And the greatest and most decisive victory ever gained was not at Marathon nor at Saratoga, nor at Syracuse nor at Waterloo, but on the cross.

Sunrise on Rydal Water

Come down at dawn from windless hills

Into the valley of the lake,
Where yet a larger quiet fills
The hour, and mist and water make
With rocks and reeds and island
boughs
One silence and one element.
Where wonder goes surely as once
It went
By Galilean prows. . . .

Over the lake's end strikes the sun,
White, flameless fire; some purity
Thrilling the mist, a splendor won
Out of the world's heart. Let there
be

Thoughts, and atonements, and desires,
Proud limbs, and undeliberate
tongue,
Where now we move with mortal
ears
Among
Immortal dew and fire. . . .
—John Drinkwater.

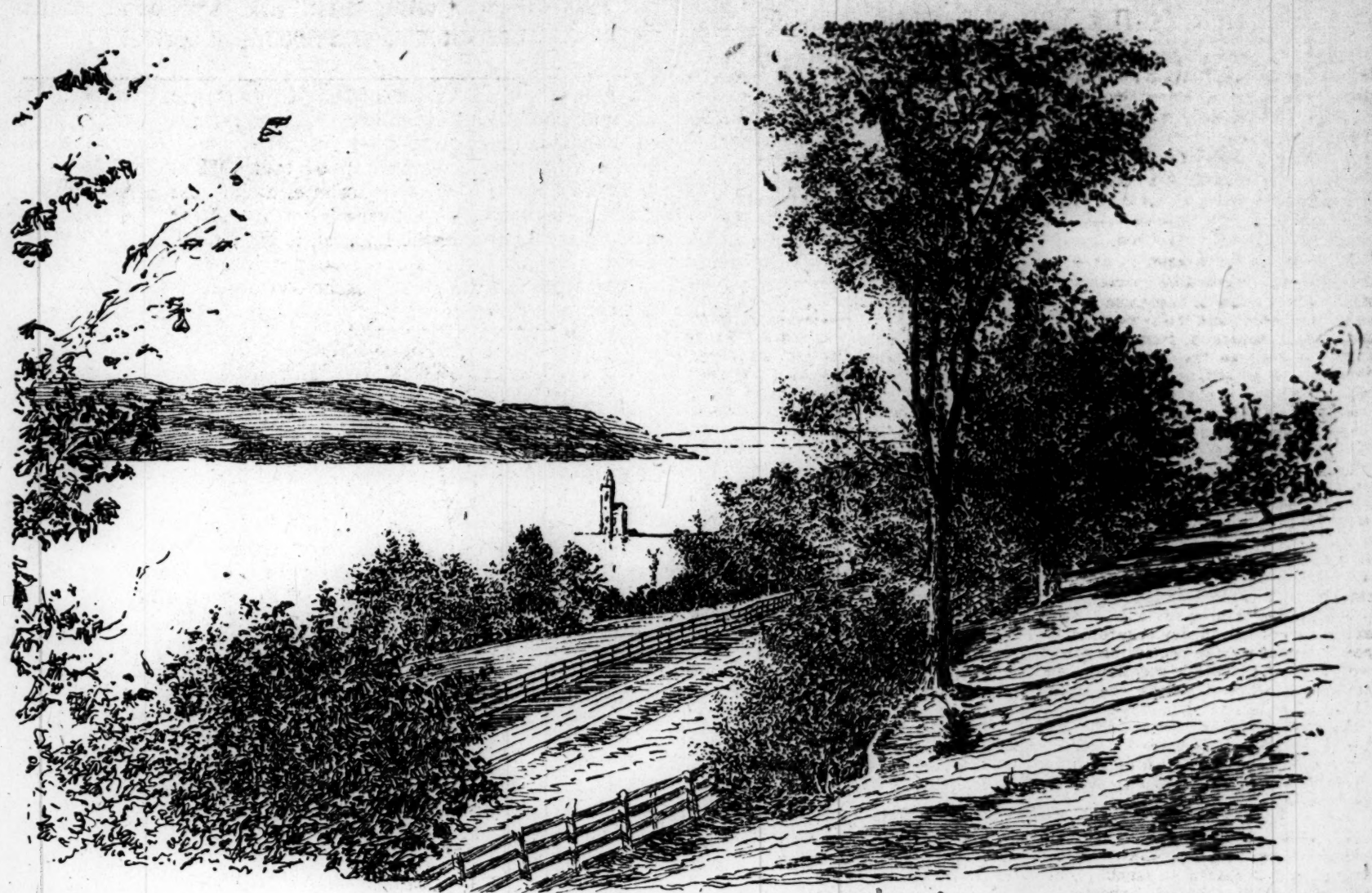
The Only Failure

George Eliot makes Felix Holt say: "I'm proof against that word failure. I've seen behind it. The only failure a man ought to fear is failure to cleave to the purpose he sees to be best. As long as a man sees and believes in some great good, he'll prefer working toward that in a way he's best fit for, come what may."

Free Trade in Literature

"There is unfading joy in a lasting friendship with a great writer, whether it is Aristotle, 'the master of all that know,' or Sophocles who 'saw life steadily and saw it whole,' or Dante, who 'wandered through the realms of gloom,' or Milton, the 'God-given organ voice of England.' And such a friendship can be had only in return for loyal service, for a strenuous resolve to spare nothing needed for full appreciation of the master's genius," writes Brander Matthews in his "Gateways to Literature." "A friendly familiarity with an author of cosmopolitan fame can be achieved only by wide wanderings to and fro here and there in the long centuries in search of the predecessors whom he followed, the contemporaries to whom he addressed his message, and the successors who followed the path he had been the first to tread. Wisely selected, by an honest exercise of our own taste, a single author may serve as a center of interest for the loving study of a lifetime. Lowell found that his profound admiration for Dante pleasantly persuaded him to studies and explorations of which he little dreamt when he began."

"Closely akin to this devotion to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Otsego Lake, New York, the "Glimmerglass" of Cooper's Stories

Hurry March and Deerslayer wishing to go out on Otsego Lake, the "Glimmerglass" of Cooper's novels, find their canoe in the trunk of a prostrate tree in the woods bordering the lake, as told in "The Deerslayer."

"Ah, here we have what we want," cried Hurry, looking in at the larger end of the linden; "everything is as snug as if it had been left in an old woman's cupboard. Come, lend me a hand, Deerslayer, and we'll be afloat in half-an-hour."

"At this call the hunter joined his companion, and the two went to work deliberately and regularly, like men accustomed to the sort of thing in which they were employed. In the first place Hurry removed some pieces of bark that lay before the large opening in the tree. . . . The two then drew out a bark canoe, containing its seats, paddles, and other appliances, even to fishing lines and rods. This vessel was by no means small; but such was its comparative lightness, and so gigantic was the strength of Hurry, that the latter shouldered it with seeming ease, declining all assistance, even in the act of raising it to the awkward position in which he was obliged to hold it."

"Lead ahead, Deerslayer," said March, "and open the bushes; the rest I can do for myself."

"The other obeyed and the men left the spot, Deerslayer clearing the way for his companion, and inclining to the right or the left, as the latter directed. In about ten minutes they were suddenly into the brilliant light of the sun, on a level, gravelly point, that was washed by water on quite half its outline."

"An exclamation broke from the lips of Deerslayer. . . . On a level with that I was back again in that strange, savage land of Russia, stories of which had so chilled and thrilled me in childhood."

"I was too much interested in recognizing each factor in that Russian life to notice if the play was good or bad. Technical faults only occurred to me in after thoughts. I enjoyed it all thoroughly, as I enjoy seeing the Red Indians appearing in 'Peter Pan,' and if only a devoted servant could have thrown himself to ravening wolves, to save a master, my happiness would have been complete."

"And is Russia really like that?" asked a friend at the fall of the curtain.

"Why, it's exact," I answered, not realizing that he was muddling up the actual with the traditional.

"And you have lived among those kinds of people?" he continued, in amazement.

"I? No, never." And I explained that the two countries should be kept distinct.

"It was then that I tried to remember at what date I had accepted the one, and forgotten the other."

"My first knowledge of the actual came . . . when I saw some light-haired, merry-looking khaki soldiers sitting or standing in a circle by some log hut. One of them was playing on a balalaika, the majority were singing and clapping, while a trooper danced away before them all amid clouds of dust. I asked a companion what they were."

"Kasaki," he replied.

"The dictionary gives the translation of that word as 'Cossacks,' but I shall never be convinced that they are the same men who were a happy terror to me as a child."

"And so on through all my journey across the sun-baked land. . . . We passed through miles on miles of golden cornland. 'Ah,' I said, 'and in winter all this is bleak snow.' My companion nodded. 'And there are wolves, perhaps, too?' I ventured. My companion threw back his head in a wild yelp of laughter, and that was the last time I tried to reconcile the two Russias. Instead, I settled down very

happily to a life of pleasant homelessness."

"Nowhere else do people live together in such a friendly way. After some few months I felt I knew them better than many persons I have known for years. There was no pretense about them. They were like children without the veneer of conventions putting an abnormal gloss upon their manners."

"And so the romance of Russia lies, not in passionate savagery but in a charming simplicity—at least, that is the charm of the Russia I have visited and where I hope to return. The pleasant, easy life among pleasant, easy people comes back to me sometimes with an insistence that makes me smell again the hot dust and the leather and the cabbage soup. . . . And I heard the kindly 'Zdrast'ee, Denis Normánovich,' from black-bearded workmen stopping their songs, as they trudged home over the dunes, to wish me well."

"Do the red-men often visit this

lake, Hurry?" continued Deerslayer, pursuing his own train of thought.

"Why, they come and go; sometimes in parties and sometimes singly. The country seems to belong to no native tribe in particular; and so it has fallen into the hands of the Hutter tribe. The old man tells me that some sharp ones have been wheeling the Mohawks for an Indian deed, in order to get a title out of the Colony; but nothing has come of it, seeing that no one heavy enough for such a trade has yet meddled with the matter. . . ."

"So much the better—so much the better, Hurry. If I was King of England, the man that felled one of these trees without good occasion for the timber, should be banished to a forlorn and deserted region, in which no four-footed animal ever trod. Right glad am I that Chingachgook appointed our meeting on this lake, for, hitherto, eye of mine never looked on such a glorious spectacle."

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Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

From New England newspapers, 2 cents a copy. By carrier with delivery limits, 60 cents a month.
Boston Postal District: By mail, one year, \$7.50; six months, \$3.90; three months, \$1.80; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Pootia, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING In North To other American Countries
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent; 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents; 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 2 cents; 4 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

"The Leaven"

LITTLE by little the world is beginning to realize that what is called the war is nothing more or less than a colossal mental world fermentation. Years ago, in her dedicatory sermon, delivered in The Mother Church, in Boston, on the 6th of January, 1895, Mrs. Eddy summed up this very condition of things in the word "chemicalization." "This spiritual chemicalization," she then said, "is the upheaval produced when Truth is neutralizing error and impurities are passing off." It would be difficult to sum up the political condition of the world today more clearly than in those words. For centuries humanity has been working, more or less blindly, towards a spiritual realization of the riddle of existence. It has made for itself, as it were, a vast network of paths, intersecting, running for a time parallel, and at times at every conceivable angle to the riddle, with the result that those who have made the answers have often merely involved themselves in hopeless arguments, which can only be said to have been even partially harmless when they have not ultimately in actual violence.

Those, for instance, who have believed in autocracy have rallied in all cases to the support of autocracy, and out of this there have grown what might perhaps be fairly described as the dynastic wars, such as the Wars of the Roses. Those who have believed in democracy have rallied to the support of democratic ideas, and out of the collision of these ideas with the ideas of autocracy have sprung wars such as many of those which have won for the Low Countries the title of the Cockpit of Europe. Those whose mental bent has been towards religion have grouped themselves round the various sectarian banners of the world, and proceeded from argument to blows, until they have found themselves in such struggles as the Spanish Fury in The Netherlands or the wars undertaken by Ferdinand, the Catholic, to purge Spain of the Moors. The catalogue might be extended practically indefinitely, if there were anything to be gained by it. It might be extended to cover the side issues such as the Peasants' Revolt, which grew out of the dynastic struggles of England, or of the Anabaptist outrages, which sprung from the religious struggles in The Netherlands. To attempt to deal with it would be to write the history of the world, for it would be necessary to pass to the efforts of military theocracies such as Turkey to conquer the world for Allah, or of autocratic powers like Austria to divide the carnal and spiritual empire with Rome.

In the midst of this world of human passions there has been working, during all the centuries, the fermenting leaven of Principle, always insisting on its inexorable law which, because it has never been obeyed, has, apart from anything else, prevented peace from settling in the world. Gradually, very gradually, as the centuries passed, the democratic idea began slowly to sap autocratic power. But democracy has still to learn that equality of opportunity does not mean limitation of effort, that political freedom cannot be expressed in terms of the repression of the individual, and that liberty cannot be described as the substitution of the autocracy of the mass for the autocracy of a class. In such circumstances it was inevitable that sooner or later men would learn to bring their actions into obedience to Principle, or else that the antagonistic elements of the human mind would produce a world cataclysm. The intensified fermentation in the body politic, growing out of the perpetually increasing effort of the individual to assimilate Truth, produced this cataclysm, with a suddenness nobody, from the most famous statesman to the humblest member of a political club, had ever calculated upon. So sudden and so widespread, indeed, was the outbreak that even those whose efforts, albeit unconscious, had been largely responsible for the eruption, commonly failed to appreciate their own handiwork. Like the Pharisees and Sadducees of old, they could read the face of the heavens but they were blind to the signs of the times.

These people mistook the incoming roar of an ocean, as Mrs. Partington did, for the ripples on the face of a puddle. They imagined that they were looking on at a war of individuals, and never dreamed that the detonations were those of a war of elements. Gradually, very gradually, they have come to see that the puddle was a sea, and that the detonations were caused by the meeting of the democratic and autocratic instincts of the human mind. They have not yet, however, begun to realize that the sea is in reality the sea of Revelation, the sea out of which the dragon, the very embodiment of evil, dragged itself, whilst the detonations are the detonations of Sinai, the thunders caused by all the passions and instincts of the human mind crashing in a hopeless impact against the adamant of Principle. When the world rises to an understanding of this it will begin to understand the meaning of the modern Armageddon. It will begin to see that the struggle between autocracy and democracy is not a mere struggle between crowned heads and socialistic clubs, between the theory of the divine right of kings and of single tax, but is nothing more or less than the conflict between human will, in any of its disruptive phases, and inexorable Principle expressed in the unity of good.

To view the present war, then, as the breakdown of civilization, as the failure of those understanding something of Principle to dominate the situation, is a mistake. "God," writes Cowper, "moves in a mysterious way," and it is one of the commonest mistakes of the human mind to forget this, and to imagine that because a situation does not work out in the exact way in which the

individual conceives it should, that the way it does is wrong. If humanity had known enough to overcome evil entirely with good, if it had really understood scientifically how Principle takes away the sins of the world, there need have been no Armageddon of today. But humanity, whose appetites, whose ignorance, and whose sins demanded the sacrifice of Calvary has required the holocaust of today because, in the interval, it has heeded neither the warnings of the Israelitish prophet, nor obeyed the commands of the great Teacher, whose forerunner he was.

Close the Saloons on Tuesday

SEVERAL proposals, more or less meritorious, have recently been made with regard to a suitable observance, in the United States, of the day set aside for the registration of those subject, according to age requirement, to the terms of the Selective Draft Law. Estimates, varying from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000, have been made of the number of young men amenable to the act. The occasion will mark the first time in the history of the Republic when its entire eligible and available young manhood has been called to military enrollment. It will, therefore, be an event of extraordinary interest, and one calculated to leave an indelible impress upon the consciousness of the Nation. For one reason and another, the different plans submitted for an observance have failed to meet with public acceptance. As matters stand now, no set program, and nothing bordering upon ceremony or celebration, beyond such arrangements as individual communities shall make for facilitating the registration, is in contemplation.

By way of giving emphasis to a widespread sentiment, however, and as a token of respect for the day, there is one thing that should be done, throughout the length and breadth of the country, wherever State, or county, or municipal prohibition does not already exist: the saloons should be closed.

It is regrettable that the day has not been anticipated by the passage and approval of a Federal law prescribing wartime prohibition as a measure of public safety. Were such a statute enacted, it would be most appropriate for it to have gone into effect on June 5, 1917. But since this very requisite war measure has been neglected, something in mitigation of the oversight may be accomplished, if drinking places everywhere shall, by the proper authorities, be ordered to be closed next Tuesday.

The liquor interests are alert for opportunities to take advantage of popular concentration of thought upon the war, and of such excitement as may be incident to the draft. They expect, no doubt, to find that questions relating to the conflict will ultimately divert public attention from the prohibition question. On the other hand, it is the hope of all right-thinking people that one of the very first fruits of the entrance of the United States into the war, so far as this Nation is directly concerned, will be the total abolition within its borders of the liquor traffic. This hope, and the aim and determination that go with it, should not be lost sight of for a moment.

Especially should they be engraved upon the thought of the young fellows who are to form the greatest military organization their country has ever known, and who are to play so large a part in the direction and destiny of the Republic when the work of that army is finished.

The Turk and the Jew in Palestine

"AFTER the Armenian the Syrian, and after the Syrian the Jew," is a rough but sufficiently accurate statement of the order in which Turkey has dealt out persecution to these three peoples during the last two and a half years. The periods have, of course, overlapped. The campaign of extermination carried out by Djemal Pasha against the Syrians was largely coincident with the outrages against Armenians, outrages which really have never ceased; whilst the present attack on the Jews of Palestine is simply an extension by Djemal Pasha of his Syrian policy.

There is something about this policy which renders it, in a supreme degree, an outrage on humanity. The latest reports from the neighborhood of Jaffa show that Jews are being driven out of Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other cities in thousands. They are not allowed to carry off any of their belongings, or to take with them even a day's supply of food, and, once thrust out, apparently the most cynically complete methods are adopted to insure that they shall be unable to obtain any kind of sustenance. Djemal Pasha, declares a recent dispatch, is too cunning to order cold-blooded massacres. His method is to reduce the population to starvation by the most elaborate system of blockade, and then to describe the condition thus brought about as a calamity sent by Providence.

The immediate reason for these new outrages is, of course, not far to seek. It is, indeed, to be found in Djemal's recent declaration that the joy of the Jews of Palestine at the approach of the British forces would be short-lived, as he would make them share the fate of the Armenians. At one time it was hoped by many people that Djemal Pasha, who, for a time, stood studiously aloof from the Armenian massacres, might be induced to break away entirely from the outrageous policy of Constantinople, and might even afford some measure of protection to such bitterly oppressed people as the Syrian Christians. With the fading away, however, of his dream of the conquest of Egypt, and with the British forces moving steadily northwards toward Jerusalem, the probabilities are that Djemal Pasha has abandoned all ideas of statesmanship, and is resorting to a policy which, in utter depravity, is only outdone by that of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha in regard to the Armenians. There is only one consolation in it all, namely, that every additional outrage only renders it the more certain that the end of the war will see the end of Turkish rule, not only in Europe, but in Asia.

In the Oil Trade

WHEN it is announced that the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation is extending its field of operations to the East, and is broadening its territory at all points,

the first impression likely to be received, by the casual reader, is that perhaps this promises or threatens competition with the Standard Oil Company; but the second and all subsequent impressions would tend toward the removal of any such belief. Manifestly, the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation is not making its way, by either pipes or tank-cars, toward the rising sun with any intention of reducing Standard Oil dividends, regular or extra.

An atmosphere of benevolence is entirely absent from the statement of the president of the invading company with reference, for instance, to the price of gasoline. On the contrary, he echoes a regret that is shared by the Standard Oil people, namely, that the consumer is permitted to get off so easily. These are his words as they have been recorded in the press reports: "Gasoline prices are very little higher than they were one year ago. Oil prices have yet to experience the increase which has taken place in other products essential for military operations." That is, the war, unfortunately, has not served the oil people as it has served other people, as an excuse for running up prices.

This is only one phase of the general oil lament. The Standard Oil Company expresses sorrow that the capitalization of its various subsidiaries is leading an ignorant public to think that perhaps Standard Oil earnings, gross and net, and Standard Oil dividends, regular and extra, are larger than they ought to be. A way to disabuse the popular thought of such a delusion is not to cut down the profits, but to increase the capital stock to the point where the percentage of earnings, profits, dividends, and so on, will seem small. Thus, we have this, concerning the plan for increasing capital stock, presented to us for our edification:

In line with that plan the Standard Oil of New Jersey, now capitalized at \$100,000,000, would have stood a capitalization close to \$300,000,000 at the close of 1915, and it is believed as a result of accumulated surplus since then this company at present could be capitalized at \$400,000,000.

Where does this ability to increase capitalization come from? From the extortionate rates charged consumers, of course. Are these extortionate rates ever going to be reduced? Perhaps so, by action of the people; evidently not by competition of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation, or by the competition of any other privately owned concern.

The New Orleans French Opera House

CREOLE Louisiana was wealthy, and was growing wealthier, year by year, from the '30s to the beginning of the '60s, and its busy and beautiful leading city was luxurious. New Orleans had always been more European than American; great numbers of its sons and daughters were sent annually to Paris to be educated; French fashions prevailed among its people, and in the higher social circles the French language was almost exclusively spoken. The Spanish element constituted an important factor in the life of the city, and the Spanish affiliation was with the Latin, rather than with the Anglo-Saxon, section of the population. Canal Street marked the dividing line between the two. On one side of that thoroughfare, generally speaking, were the shops and homes of the French, with a Spanish sprinkling; on the other, the shops and homes characteristic of practically all other important communities in the United States.

King Cotton was the reigning monarch of America in those days, and New Orleans was his capital. Around the crescent of the Mississippi, for miles along the levee, stretched steamboats engaged principally in the cotton and sugar trade. In 1861, when the city had attained its greatest ante-bellum prosperity, it received and handled 2,255,448 bales of cotton and 460,000 hogsheads of sugar, a tremendous business at that time. Money flowed in upon the planters of Louisiana and upon the merchants of New Orleans from all parts of the world, in exchange for these staples. Moreover, New Orleans was the entrepot of the immense traffic which, before the days of railroads, originated or found markets along 10,000 miles of navigable streams ramifying the valley of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rockies.

New Orleans, in the Creole period, affected the Parisian in other ways than in language, manners, and dress. It read French novels, sang French songs, patronized French plays, and supported seasons of French opera. It had grand opera regularly for years before any other city in the United States. The favorite singers of France, Spain, and Italy paid it regular visits in connection with their engagements in the cities of the South American circuit, which included Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, and Lima.

In the spring of 1859 the leading Creole citizens determined to erect a structure for the housing and production of opera, and one of the most progressive and prosperous of them, Riviere Gardere, was chosen president of the French Opera House Association. The decision was made in March; in April the architectural plans of Gallier & Esterbrook were accepted, contracts were awarded and building was begun. It may serve to take some of the conceit out of New York, Chicago, and some other cities of the North, to learn that more than half a century ago, in New Orleans, work upon this structure, to cost \$118,000, was carried on day and night until completed, and that the first performance was given in the house less than eight months after the architects' designs were approved.

The French Opera House was opened on December 2, 1859, and the scene at the initial performance, "William Tell" having been given the inaugural honor, was described by the Picayune, on the following day, with a large measure of justifiable civic pride.

The operas produced during this first season were "Robert le Diable," "Il Trovatore," "Les Huguenots," "Lucia," "Charles VI," and "Le Pardon de Ploermel," several of which have retained their popularity down to the present day. Notwithstanding the political excitement of the winter of 1860-61, the disturbed conditions following the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the increasing probability of a breach between the States, the second season was equally brilliant and successful. Before the third season rolled around the Civil War had

the Nation in its grasp, and for five long and dreary years the French Opera House was dark. Not until the middle '70s, after the "White League" riots, did normal conditions permanently return; and since then, until two years ago, the French Opera House has been open every season, and with average success. Not always has it been given over to opera, however, in the last decade or so.

During the last few years earnest attempts have been made to restore the former prestige and popularity of the French Opera House, but without avail. Changed conditions in New Orleans have rendered such a revival impossible. The city has become, with the passing years, more American and less French. There was talk, until recently, of demolishing the French Opera House. Now, however, that the Louisiana Historical Society has taken the matter in hand, there is a fair prospect that this relic of Creole prosperity and culture will be preserved for future generations.

Notes and Comments

THOSE Canadians who have come around to the view that the selective draft is necessary feel that they need not care for the charge of inconsistency, should it be brought against them, because conditions and sentiment have recently undergone great changes. Few voices were raised in the Dominion for the draft, a year ago, and there is reason to believe that, had it been attempted as a policy then, it would have failed. Immigration authorities were requesting the newspapers to avoid mentioning it. Most of those prominent in political and business life fought shy of it. The war perspective in Canada, as in the United States, is, however, very different now, and, moreover, it is now realized, in the former as in the latter country, that the selective draft system of enlistment is both sensible and fair.

"THE beautiful weather has spurred on the nest building; the sand martins, who came late, are busy making dugouts. I found them even burrowing between the sandstone blocks by the roadside." So, with delightful quaintness, is a war term commandeered by an English writer for the ways of peace, and thus is made to follow in the path of all war terms. Few people, nowadays, associate the word "commandeer," for instance, with the South African war, which first introduced it to the English language.

AS INTERPRETED by the Standard, a publication that speaks with authority for the Baptist Church in the Northern United States, the sentiments expressed in the recent convention at Cleveland, O., a representative gathering of people of that faith, places the denomination squarely behind President Wilson in holding that the world's safety requires the overthrow of autocracy, a purpose which affords sufficient justification for the entrance of the Washington Government into the war. As in many other religious organizations, there had been among the Baptists some assertive people who believed that the church, as a church, should maintain a neutral attitude toward the conflict. These were evidently silenced, at Cleveland, by the demand of an overwhelming majority that mere expediency, where a question of right was involved, should be shown the door.

A CHARACTERISTIC story is told of General Pétain, the new Chief of the French General Staff. Hearing that a company commander in his own army was going to be court-martialed for having retreated from an advanced position which he had been instructed to defend, General Pétain, to whom the case did not seem quite clear, went himself to question the culprit. He asked for his explanation of his withdrawal, telling him to speak without any fear. The officer had not said very much before General Pétain exclaimed, "You were right; I congratulate you." And, shaking him by the hand, he turned to the officers with him and said: "What he has done I want you all to do; he has acted as an intelligent man." The presence of the French troops in the position entrusted to the company would have prevented the French artillery barrage preparatory to the next advance. Hence the officer's retreat, and hence, a few days later, his promotion by General Pétain's orders.

THE tin plate interests of the United States are entitled to the thanks of consumers, dependent on American supplies, for the decision to withhold material from packers of non-perishable commodities. Tin is an essential to the solution of the food problem. It should not be wasted, at this time, on fancy boxes, or on the packing or preservation of luxuries. On the other hand, packers of perishable foodstuffs can help along the tin economy by using glass, where it will serve as well.

A RECENT writer recalls a wise saw of the countryside in England, which, besides being appropriate to the moment, has virtues in the way of rhythm, which are often sadly lacking in such cases. The rhyme goes:

When elum-leaves are as big as a farden,
You may plant your kidney beans in the garden;
When elum-leaves are as big as a shilling,
It's time to plant kidney beans, if you're willing;
When elum-leaves are as big as a penny,
You must plant kidney beans—if you mean to have any!

Quite apart from the value of such literary bits as horticultural guides, many people are grateful for them, because trees, and such like, especially about now, are grateful things.

THE demands of the times upon all kinds of labor, in the United States, have recently been illustrated in numerous ways. It is seldom, now, that either farm or factory hands ask for a day off in order to go fishing. Observers have for some time been noticing that the attendance of sitters at the average cross-roads grocery has been steadily diminishing. And now comes the most significant and impressive news of all, in the shape of a report from the interior that whittling clubs are rapidly disbanding.